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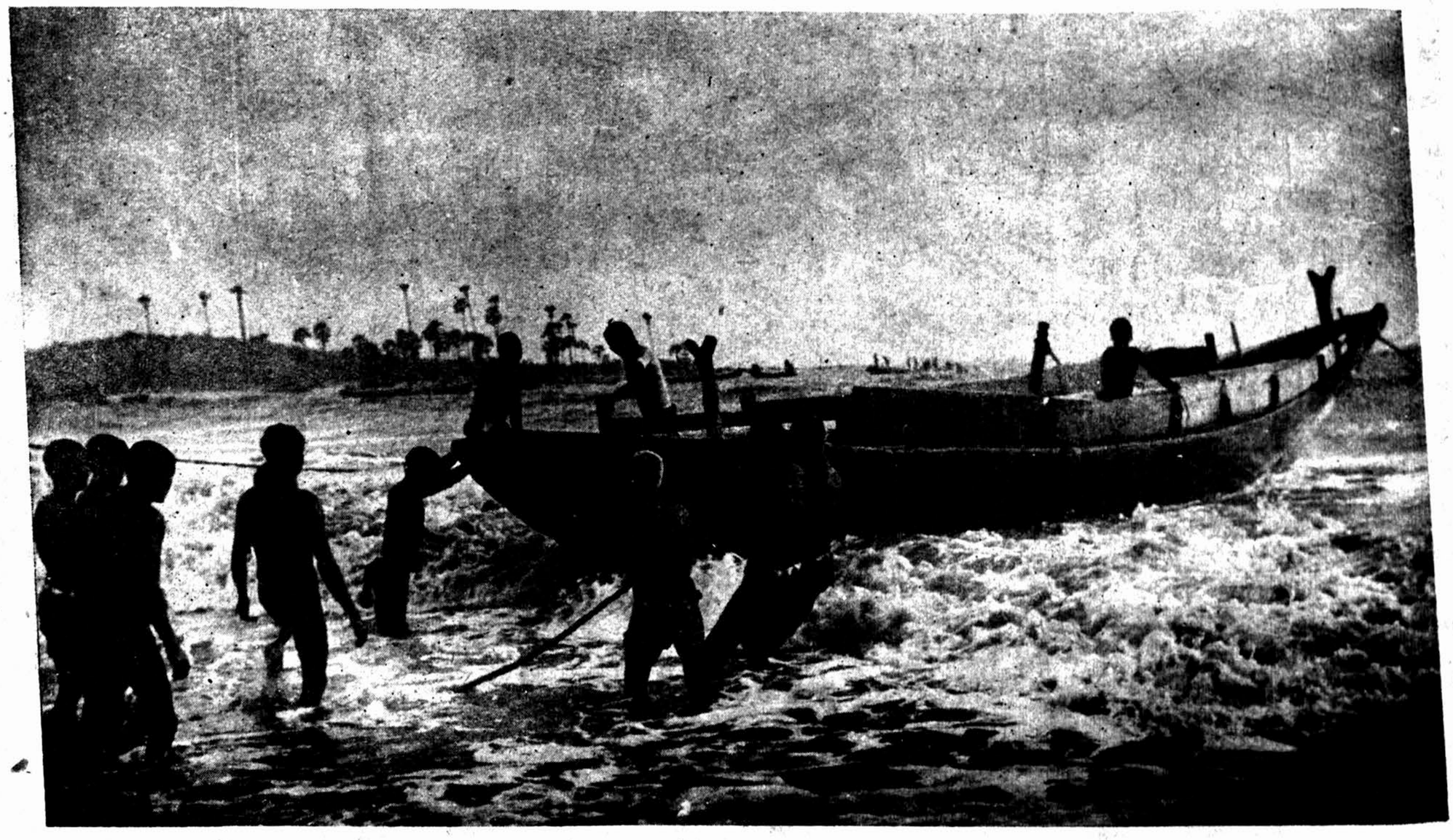
THE VILLAGE BARD

"Beggar."

(Photo by Z. D. Barni).

"Hindola."

(From a Painting by S. R. Kulkarni).



"Bringing in the Boat".

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

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BOMBAY: JULY 24, 1938.

MY GENERATION

By D. F. KARAKA

Talking once to Sir H. P. Mody, a great and old friend of the family, we touched upon the somewhat delicate subject—the modern generation. More than any other person, I have found him capable of understanding what I might call the impatience of my generation. His attitude is not like that of others, who think that this generation is all wrong, that it is stupid, flashy and superficial. Sir H. P.'s attitude is one of acquiescence, for he recognises that this generation has different ideals to that to which he belonged.

Once he told me how as a young man he would sit and listen patiently to his seniors talking and how hard it was for him to control the urge to intervene. But, that was a time when young men had to wait their turn and it would have been fatal to utter opinions until one reached an age or a status in life which was recognised by one's elders. Then alone could the younger generation of his day venture to make their voice heard. And he and others like him waited patiently for their turn.

My generation has not that patience. It has been said that fools rush where angels fear to tread. That may be a very sound maxim, worthy of our consideration. But, there is also another which says that nothing venture, nothing gain. That is the sort of spirit that dominates the generation to which I belong. We are inclined to rush into things. It is, perhaps, the healthier sign of a desire to get somewhere in this world. It shows ambition of a sort that cannot be controlled. It implies a certain amount of courage. And, above all, it shows nerve.

* * * *

These are some of the characteristics of my generation. I do not say that the things we say or do or want to do are the right things in life. It does not matter whether we are right or wrong. It is much more important that we should try and find out for ourselves what is right and what is wrong, instead of taking it from our fathers. We take nothing for granted. We belong to an age where one cannot take anything for granted. Life moves too fast and we try to adapt ourselves accordingly. Sometimes we burn our fingers badly. Sometimes we find we have really got into hot water. But, it shows so much more character to be fighting with one's back to the wall, instead of always following in one's father's footsteps. If we make mistakes, we are first to acknowledge them. We are not ashamed of our failings. We do not become too self-conscious when badly cornered. Somehow, we get away with it, even though at times it looks like murder. There is a sort of impertinence which is our privilege.

It does not mean that we are disrespectful to our elders. On the contrary, my generation—those who think and feel and do things—always pays the greatest respect to its elders. It is part of our code of life. It gives us an intense satisfaction to respect those of our elders who respect us. By this I mean that we do not respect age for its own sake. We respect it in those who show in their life and conduct that they have acquired something in all these long years which they have lived. That superiority of knowledge in our elders we respect almost instinctively.

But, at the same time, we like to have our own point of view. We do not like our elders to laugh at us merely because we are young. We find that attitude somewhat annoying. We hate to be told that in their day, our elders did not do this and that. Of course, they did not. But that was so meany years ago. We would be a very stagnant sort of generation if we did not move. With the march of time there comes a natural change in ideals, outlook, morals. It is all part of the original plan of this world, if this world has a plan at all. I do not think that we were intended to be at all like our fathers. The species was always intended to move.

* * * *

I have always tried to keep in touch with those of my generation who are trying to do things in this world which are worth doing. I think I can safely say that among those of us who are trying to do something there is very little jealousy or hard feeling. We get a satisfaction when one of us does things which we would have liked to do ourselves. It is only those of us who do nothing that don't like others to get on in this world.

We have a code of our own. We do not depend on introductions. If we want to know somebody we are not ashamed of saying so. We like to do things ourselves and we find that we get much further that way. There is a sort of common consensus of opinion among us such as there never was in the generation to which our fathers belonged. My generation sees things with one eye shut, because that is the way we want to see things. We are tolerant towards life. We like to see life not under a high powered arc lamp, but with subdued lighting. We find we see more that way.

We like to take a reasonable attitude towards life. That is the basis of our philosophy. We are, perhaps, more conscious of the body than our elders were. We do not accept the hard and fast demarcation of body and soul, life and death, heaven and hell. We do not like to decide things in such an arbitrary manner. We like to judge each thing on its own merits. We do not say that this is immoral, or that is decent, because that means nothing to us. We rather say that this is beautiful and this is not. That has some meaning for us. Our sense of morals depends largely on our sense of beauty. That is something that may shock our elders, but that is true.

* * * *

While I am on this subject, let me tell you something about some of our young men, whom you may or may not know. I do not want to say that these are the pick of our generation. One could not make such a generalisation. I do not know enough young men of my generation to be able to make such an assertion. But, I can say that here are a few of them. I am sure they will someday do something worth while.

The person who comes first to my mind is Humayun Kabir. A short spectacled young man, his hair a barber's dream of a harvest crop, gifted with a sensitiveness which is almost poetic, with a flair for rhetoric, a staunch nationalist, a confirmed socialist, a keen student of Marxism, an intellectual, a cultured product of an English University who has retained that something Indian with which he was born. That is Kabir. He is now in Bengal, a member of the Legislative Assembly, and, from what I heard recently, is trying to prove that the Black Hole of Calcutta was only a myth. How many of our elders would have tried to do that?

Let's go to art. There is a young man in Bombay who is working hard to raise funds for a national gallery for India. He is an artist—almost a surrealist. He thinks in terms of lines and colour. He paints his thoughts on paper or canvas. Perhaps, I should say he does not think at all, but just dreams. But, it is something not many of us can do. His name is Ukil. He has now thought of an idea of assimulating all the best that is in Indian art and of giving the generations of the future a chance of seeing them collected in one central spot. That's why he wants a national gallery. That will be, when and if it comes, a contribution to our national life and our culture.

Let's turn to science. I know of a young Parsee who is not to be seen here and there and everywhere, but in the quiet seclusion of his laboratory works hard for the welfare of mankind. I believe he is now doing some research of a very valuable kind. He is trying to find out things for himself—things that are not yet known to this world. All his life he will be experimenting, never satisfied with what he has already discovered. The realm of knowledge is too large to be acquired in a lifetime. The beauty of it is that this young man knows that. His name is Homi Bhabha

* * * *

Let's take literature. There are Mulk Raj Anand, Dewan Sherar, Iqbal Singh. These are a few I can remember off hand. Iqbal Singh wrote one single article for a paper in England which I read a long time ago. It was for "Great Britain and the East." That was my first introduction to the soul of this young man. It was a beautiful article. Since then he has written a long book on Buddha. Those who have read it know that this young man writes beautiful literature, and that one of these days he will be in the forefront.

Mulk Raj Anand is of a different temperament. His medium of expression is the novel. His subjects are Indian. He is now writing a book which Victor Gollancz is putting into his Left Book Club. And that is no mean achievement.

Dewan Sherar conveys Indian thought through the short story. It is amazing how in English papers his stories appear—read by English readers, whom you would never have thought would be interested in so Indian a subject. Once I heard the broadcast of a script of his by the B. B. C. It was centred round the Taj Mahal. I refer, of course, to the one at Agra. It was an Indian guide telling a couple of English tourists the story of the Taj. It was one of the most beautiful things I have heard.

You will notice that I use the word "beautiful" to show my appreciation. I am afraid that is the only way we appreciate things and life itself—when it is beautiful. We do not look to find the moral, or the purpose that underlies these efforts of my generation. We go a little beyond that.

* * * *

Such is the story of my generation. A short story, but one which moves fast. It may have a climax or an anti-climax, but it is never dull. Some appreciative elder people like Sir H. P. Mody will read this and understand our point of view. It is for those appreciative people that I have written.

DEATH DROPS FROM THE SKIES OVER CANTON AND BARCELONA

Madame Butterfly. "Whoever shall offend one of these little ones."

—De Groene Amsterdammer and Halladay in "The Providence Journal."

CHATURMAS

Four Months Of Rest For Gods And Men

(BY G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L.)

In the common parlance of the Hindus, "sitting for Chaturmas" *implies a complete cessation of activities. In fact the great religious heads of the Hindus, known as Mathadhipatis, confine themselves during these four months to their headquarters and do not stir out of their temple precincts.* They allow their beards to grow and obtain the luxury of a shave only after the ceremony of "Seemollanghana" or crossing into neighbouring territory, at the conclusion of this self-imposed rest. The temple gods also do not go out during these months on their periodical "utsavams" or processions. All the religious activities of the people are then confined to the precincts of their temples and their houses.

The months of rest or Chaturmas commenced this year on Ashadhi Ekadashi day, the 8th of July, and will last till the Kartiki Fair on the Kartiki Ekadashi day, the 3rd November next. During this period no marriages or other important religious ceremonies like Upanayanam (investiture of the sacred thread) are ordinarily permitted to take place, because the planet Jupiter is said to be "asta" or in hiding in these months and without Jupiter's ("Guru's") favourite assistance or "Gurubala," such religious ceremonies are not considered to possess an auspicious beginning.

The cessation of temple processions may be due to the fact that the monsoon will interfere with the arrangements, but that cannot be the sole reason, because though the Chaturmas is observed all over India by all sects of the Hindus, the monsoon is not necessarily an interfering factor in all the parts of India during these months. The reason, therefore, for such cessation of activities must be found in the astronomical situation noted above.

Temporary Cessation Of Festivals

It is the common belief of the Hindus that Ashadhi Ekadashi puts a stop to all Hindu festivals and that Kartiki Ekadashi brings them back again. In fact, there is a saying to that effect in Konkani, but this is not strictly true. The chariot wheels of the Sun commence to move in the southern direction from the tropic of Cancer to the tropic of Capricorn and this is known as Dakshinayana, which commences from the 13th of July this year. Thereafter, we have the following very important Hindu Festivals, viz., the Nag Panchami Day on the 30th July, the highly popular Narli Purnima on the 10th of August, the Sravani Rakshabandhanam on the 11th of the same month, Gokulashtami or Krishnashtami on 18th August, the Gowri Pooja and Haritalika and Ganpati on the 26th August, the sacred fortnight or pitri-paksha culminating in the Mahalaya Amavasya on the 23rd of September and the great Navaratri Festival or Durga Pooja culminating in the Dassera and the Saraswati Pooja on the 3rd of October, not to speak of a minor festival of Ananta Chaturdashi observed by some Hindus on the 8th of September in the interval.

No one can deny that each of the above festivals is very important in the eyes of the Hindus. And still the tale of these festivals during Chaturmas is not complete. After the Dassera, which is important in itself, the next great festival is that of Naraka Chaturdasi and Deepavli or Diwali, when all India and particularly Bombay gets bright with illuminations. The Chaturmas ends with Kartiki Ekadashi on the 3rd and 4th of November, but the return journey of the Sun on his heavenly path towards the northern tropic does not commence till the day of the Makara Sankrant on the 14th January next year. It cannot, thus, be correctly said that the Ashadhi takes away the festivals and that the Kartiki brings them back.

Reading Of Epics And Puranas

The great mass of orthodox Hindus, especially Vaishnava Hindus, pass the period of Chaturmas in listening to Puranas and Kirtans. The cinemas have trespassed into the occupation of the puraniks of old by giving their patrons a visual representation of the topics, which the puraniks are only able to expound from a reading of the ancient texts of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, whose pages never fail to stir up the imagination and the religious fervour of the listeners. The Puranik, seated at the old fashioned oil-lamp before a low stool holding the sacred book, would read and expound the sacred text with many embellishments of his own and hold the audience spell-bound with the tales of the heroes and saints of old and at the end of the reading each night in the village temple there would be a "naivedya" and the "arati" or waving of light before the temple god, after which the pious audience would accept the "arati" by passing their hand over it and touching their hearts. The "prasad" would then be distributed to those assembled. It would be some sweet edible offered at the feet of the god with appropriate mantras by the Puranik. Those assembled would then put a pice each in the Puranik's plate as his remuneration for the night.

The reading continues till the end of the Chaturmas, by which time the Puranik would take care to finish the epic taken in hand and the concluding day would give him a larger gift from his audience, being a parting gift. During the entire Chaturmas the Puran is read from day to day except on the 12th day or "dwadashi" of each lunar fortnight; for the great Vyasa, the author of the Mahabharata, is said to have forbidden the reading of Puranas on the "dwadashi" days, thus giving the Puraniks a well earned rest each fortnight.

The Kirtans are another form of entertainment indulged in by religious minded Hindus. Some Hindus, especially old-fashioned women prefer kirtans to the cinemas, as the latter, though professing to deal in religious topics, are indulging more in displaying the charms of their actresses than in the extolling of the greatness of the Hindu gods.

SHOT BESIDE WAX STATUE OF DUCE

A quietly-dressed man stood gazing at the statue of Mussolini in the Musee Grevin Waxworks, Paris, then pulled out a revolver and shot himself in the chest.

He was taken to hospital in a taxi, but died.

He has been identified as Dante Epiphani (40), formerly a wealthy Turin industrialist, who was compelled to leave Italy and abandon his fortune because of trouble with the political authorities.

Since last September he had lived at a small hotel in Paris and he left a letter to say he wanted to kill himself "in front of the statue of the man whom he considered to be responsible for his ruin."

ELEPHANT GETS JEALOUS OF TRAINER'S WIFE

A Whole Townspeople Demand Execution Of Jumbo

Most animal trainers consider that elephants have a higher intelligence than any other animal, and approach man in mental capacity. The late Al G. Barnes, famous circus showman, found that not only do they think in the manner of man, they are similar in emotions. They love and they hate, remarks a writer in "Tit Bits."

Take the remarkable case of Black Diamond, whose story Mr. Barnes tells in one of the best books written about circus animals and performers, "Master Chowman," Cape (10s. 6d.).

When he secured Diamond for his show in 1927, "Curly" Prickett had been the elephant's keeper for about seven years. Diamond doted on Curly, would take his head in his mouth and with his trunk and tusks lift him from the ground; he would even reach out with his trunk and pull Curly away from his wife when she stopped to talk to him, for he was fiercely jealous.

Curly handed him over to another trainer, and went farming in Texas. A year later he visited the show at Dallas and looked up his old friend. Diamond trumpeted with joy and held him in embrace with his trunk.

EXECUTION OF AN ELEPHANT

When the time came to say good-bye and Curly started off, Diamond screamed and tears coursed down his cheeks. Immediately he had gone, the elephant trumpeted with rage and tried to wrench his chains apart.

A year passed, and the circus played in Corsicana, Texas. Diamond again saw Curly as he was being taken from the train to the lot. Curly, standing by a car talking to Mrs. Eva Donohoe, on whose ranch he then worked, called Diamond's name.

Diamond turned his head sharply, then rushed forward, caught Curly in the back with his tusks and tossed him over the car, breaking his wrist. His thwarted love had turned to a desire to kill.

He paused and looked at Mrs. Donohoe. All the old jealousy welled up. He plunged at her and struck. She fell to the ground with arm uplifted. Screaming with rage, he threw his tons of fury at her and jabbed with his tusks.

Pandemonium ensued. A bystander ran to Mrs. Donohoe and tried to lift her out of reach, but Diamond snatched at her, lifted her in the air, slammed her to the ground. Again the man rescued her; again Diamond wrenched her from him.

The third time, they got her away. Both victims were rushed to hospital, where Mrs. Donohoe died.

It took a long time to subdue Diamond. "In his car," Mr. Barnes says, "Diamond lapsed into sullen silence. He acted as if he was satisfied, now that he had avenged himself on the woman who had taken his beloved keeper away from him, although the hurt would never heal." For the rest of the day he stood passively in his car, ignoring his food.

The townspeople demanded Diamond's death. Chained, he was led out to execution and shot after most of the circus fold had left the scene, weeping.

Babe, Mr. Barnes's latest female elephant, was unusually intelligent.

When she was a baby she rode in an express car. Mr. Barnes in a Pullman. During the night he was awakened and told that Babe was wrecking the car.

"The attendant was so frightened that he huddled in one corner of the car, while Babe bombarded him with packages. He was yelling and dodging packages when I arrived, and Babe seemed to think it was a great joke to score a bull's-eye with a ten-pound bundle."

After trying her shorter and piling the packages away from her, Mr. Barnes went back to the sleeper. But the train kept stopping and re-starting; the crew were mystified, the engine-driver furious. At last the mystery was solved. Babe had been playing with the alarm cord.

TUSKO'S NIGHT OUT

"I found her, hidden from the attendant by a pile of bundles, trying to pull the cord out by the roots with her little trunk. Because she couldn't play with the packages she had found a new way to amuse herself. For the rest of the trip I had to ride the express car to keep her out of mischief."

Tusko, who stood 12ft. 4 in., weighed over ten tons, and had hauled logs in Tibetan lumber camps, once ran amuck in Seattle. Throwing aside his rider in the ring, he:

> Picked up a limousine with his tusks and thrust it on top of another; hurled chicken-houses and coops high in the air; pushed down a telegraph pole; charged a two-storey frame house and moved it several feet off its foundations; snapped the doors of a garage, pushed the car inside it through the wall and emerged with it; uprooted apple trees in an orchard and threw them about like matchsticks.

Then he lunged into a large barn. Out came an old man half-crazed with fright, yelling: "Come take your elephant away ....he's eatin' all my whisky mash!" The place was evidently a nest of moonshiners. Tyler, the circus manager, resolved to let Tusko eat all the mash he wished, and pay the damage. At about 2 a.m. Tusko reappeared, joyously drunk:

"The big bull threw timbers and boards of the wrecked barn high through the air in playful abandon. It was a beautiful warm night and he began frolicking on the mountain-side in the moonlight. Stimulated by the alcohol and revelling in his freedom, he kicked his heels up in imitation of a gambolling lamb of mountainous proportions, stood on his head, and went through various contortions."

It was Tusko's night out. After about an hour of this, he tottered over to some pine trees, leaned against them, and fell asleep.

WOMEN'S SHOES LIKE STILTS

Said Judge Dale, in Birmingham County Court: "It is a great mystery how a man can stand on his hind legs at all. It is a precarious position to be balanced on, and a woman is in a more precarious position because she puts on shoes in the form of stilts."

He dismissed a woman's claim for damages. She had broken a wrist by slipping and falling at the Corporation swimming bath.

My Escape From Devil's Island

The Amazing Adventure Of An Expedition Of Escape From The Most Notorious Penal Colony On Earth

BELBENOIT AND HIS COMPANIONS ARE LOST AT SEA FOR DAYS—THE CAPTAIN OF A PASSING GERMAN TANKER GIVES THEM THEIR BEARINGS AND THEY SAIL FOR PANAMA—LAND AT LAST—SAVAGES ROB THEM OF ALL THEIR CLOTHING—THEY BECOME FIVE BEARDED LADIES TO THE AMUSEMENT OF SPANISH SOLDIERS—A MERCIFUL GENERAL PUTS THEM IN JAIL — ESCAPE SEEMS HOPELESS.

By RENE BELBENOIT

CONVICT NO. 46635

From French Guiana, and the notorious penal colony, this man, an ex-journalist and French war veteran, after fifteen years confinement, and four previous attempts to escape, made good an 'evasion'—the dream of all exiles. After seventeen terrifying days at sea in an Indian canoe he reached the island of Trinidad, where the British authorities refused to turn him over to the angry French Consul. The English people gave him twenty days of rest, good food, bought a boat and allowed him, fully equipped, to leave the island—a British shore cruiser towing his sailboat well out to sea so that French agents could not arrest him.

The British people of Trinidad island had been very kind to us. For the first time in fifteen terrible years I was treated as a man—an unfortunate man perhaps—and not an animal. The sturdy life-boat with a stout mast and sturdy sail rode the Caribbean waves easily. We were well stocked with food. Now there were only five of us—Chifflot, who had 4,000 francs in his money belt, had bought a forged passport and passage to Germany Casquette, Panama, Dardar, Berbert, and I looked over our shoulders at the island that had given us sanctuary from a raving French Consul.

Ahead of us lay Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and the other islands of the British West Indies—stepping stones to freedom as we headed northward for Miami. I'd have to watch only the winds and currents—and steer clear of Martinique and Guadeloupe, the French islands.

The breeze from Trinidad and the Venezuelan coast blew us northward, the miles between Trinidad and Tobago passing uneventfully. We had finally agreed among ourselves that I was to steer for Grenada and pass by Tobago. At Grenada we would secure new supplies from the Salvation Army.

At the sunset we were at ease in the boat. Berbert and Casquette relieved me at the tiller. Under the stars I curled up on a wad of canvas and went to sleep. "Steer due northwest," I told them, "It's only seventy-five miles before you'll see Grenada's light."

I slept the sleep of exhaustion. When I awoke suddenly four hours later the stars had disappeared, the sea around us was as black as ink. Here and there streaks of phosphorescent light cut the water and splashed green sparks over the sides of our boat. Two giant sharks were encircling us.

Lost At Sea

The sail hung listless, spasmodically flapped impotently this way and that as changing winds played with us. I hastened to the tiller, but we lay on the sea aimlessly in spite of my all exertions. When the day dawned at last, we could see no island, no land anywhere. At dawn a wind began blowing over us; the sail puffed out. I consulted the compass and the map. I steered in the direction I thought Grenada would be. But at the end of that day we still had not seen land.

The second night was windy, with a choppy sea. I did not sleep at all. At dawn there was still no sign of Grenada.

"We've surely passed that island!" said Casquette. "We passed it during the night."

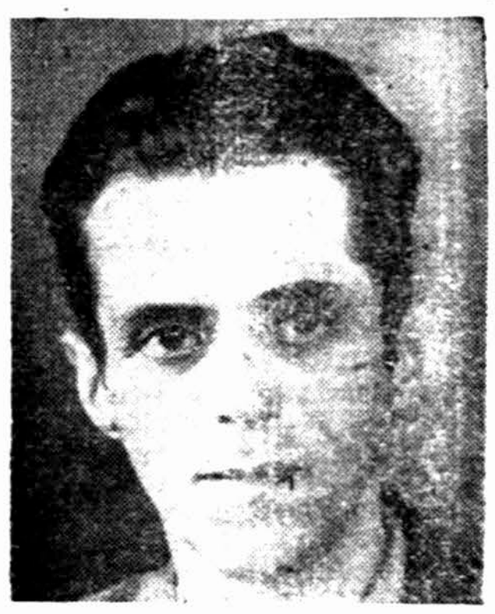
That might have happened, I agreed, but St. Vincent should have been looked up on the horizon. All day long we searched for it, but saw no land. Another night passed, then another day. We seemed to be making good headway, before capable winds, but mile after mile we searched the horizon and saw no island at all. Six days finally passed before we admitted that we were lost upon a mistifying sea.

"I'll keep her going due north anyway!" I said. "That's where Puerto Rico, Haiti and Cuba lie." But my companions complained. They thought we were too far east of the British islands, that if we continued north we'd run into the French islands and be captured. They insisted on my heading west. I did not know whether they were right or I. I turned the tiller, reset the sail. A gale started to blow, but in the boat which the British authorities had given us I feared nothing. Six more days passed. Twelve days had come and gone, since leaving Trinidad, without sight of land.

Aid From A Passing Tanker

Then at dawn Casquette suddenly cried, "A ship! There! A ship!" On the horizon smoke rose above the waves. Little by little a steamer was revealed. It was a tanker. I went to the bow and waved my pants. The ship changed her course and approached us. At her stern waved the German flag. A Jacob's ladder was lowered and we drew alongside. I climbed to the deck and faced the Captain.

"Fugitives from Devil's Island, eh?" he said rubbing his bearded chin. He took me to his chart room and showed me where we were—200 miles directly north of the Dutch island of Curacao!



Rene Belbenoit.

"You'll never g.. to Miami from here!" the Captain told me. Our boat, without an engine, would never be able to navigate the Gulf Stream's current. He offered to take us on board, for Curacao, but I refused. My companions thought the Dutch on that island, like the Dutch in the colony next to French Guiana, would turn us over to a French Consul for deportation.

Back in the sailboat again—with an armful of food and many packages of tobacco—my companions decided to head west for Panama. If we could reach the American zone, they said, we'd be safe. Panama took the tiller; we were fighting strong currents, but the wind held all night and all the next day. Sixteen days after leaving Trinidad we saw land. The sea calmed and we approached the coast, a long barren stretch of sand, slowly at first and then with greater speed. Hastily we dropped the sail, but we were already being sucked into the rollers that were breaking over the shore. Before we could get out

(Continued On Page 54)

After less than three months of freedom from solitary confinement at Devil's Island, the fugitives again were behind bars—this time in the military prison of Colombia.

WITTY KITTY:

The honeymoon is over when the 'groom realizes a household budget puts him on a weekly allowance.

ADULT EDUCATION SERIES

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE

By PROSCOS

The solution of the origin of Life has defied human genius as much as the answer to the question, What is Life? Life began on this earth. We do not know whether anything similar to the Life we know exists anywhere. Still more difficult it is to answer when Life began on our planet.

Primitive man had many different answers to the question of Life's origin. He believed almost universally in the 'super-national' origin of life. The belief was based on the idea of 'possession'. Dead matter was 'possessed' of something unknown, unknowable, superhuman. The end of this 'possession' meant death. And this unknowable life-force, often denominated 'mana' 'possessed' not merely living things, but dead objects like stones, rocks, etc. In Indian terminology we have the 'atma' or 'prana'; and both these words do not mean the same thing. Prana would suggest the life-force which is present in any animate object. Atma connotes more or less the presence in the individual of the universal life.

So far there has not been a single satisfactory explanation of the origin of Life. This is due to the fact that no direct observation of the phenomenon of Life is possible. Life can hardly be experimented upon, though great scientists have dared such experiments. But, it is in no way impossible to discuss the problem of Life's origin. St. Augustine did not require a knowledge of biology and chemistry to suggest that Life was born of non-living matter.

Theory Of Spontaneous Generation

Centuries ago man universally accepted the theory of 'spontaneous generation.' According to this theory, Life was born out of dead matter. The Bible speaks of bees being bred in carcasses. There is the well-known experiment of shutting up in a crushed basil flower in a small hole between two bricks. The smell of the basil, acting as a ferment, was supposed to breed scorpions. Maggots were ordinarily believed to be born in decayed meat. The ignorant school master often asked the pupil to shut in stagnant water in a perfectly closed tin box to notice the birth of Life.

The theory of spontaneous generation was finally killed by Pasteur and Tyndall, and now it is accepted that Life's spontaneous appearance is due to invisible germs. Thus the science of bacteriology is born to deal with birth of microscopic units that infest the world in billions and trillions.

It is yet unknown as to when Life first began in the world. Panspemia's theory holds that Life is as old as Matter, and since the beginning of creation, Life has functioned on our planet. The early conditions of our planet its structure, composition, temperature and climate, however, renders it impossible to believe that Life can have existed when there was hardly any oxygen in the atmosphere, and when the oceans were unformed.

It is generally believed that Life must have been born at one single determinable period in the history of our Earth, when a set of environmental circumstances made it possible for Life to appear. This perfect state of environment must have been reached sometime during the Earth's cooling process. At that time temperature, pressure, the presence of certain salts in water, and certain gases in the atmosphere over these waters, led to the birth of Life. This birth of Life was possible by the action of sunlight on cool water. According to Dr. Asar Hadding, Life began in warm water puddles after the world's first shower of rainfall, and this happened in the first winter season of the two Poles.

Lord Kelvin believes that Life was brought accidentally to this Earth by falling meteorites. Thus the credit of giving Life to our dead planet must go to some distant stellar brother of ours which had within it the spark that enlivened our death.

Life Allied To Electricity

According to the world-famous Dr. Crile, life is closely allied to electricity. Experimenting with an amoeba, Dr. Crile found that it had an electrical change of about one-sixtieth part of a volt. It is well-known that every single human muscular action results in an electrical discharge. There is a vital electric current which is escaping from every living human being. Dr. Crile has been successful in producing cells with life-like habits from the ashes of brain-tissues of a freshly-killed animal, cremated by electricity.

Whatever be the origin of life, the earliest expression of Life must have been the most simple formation of protoplasm. Elements in a living and a non-living body are the same. The main distinguishing characteristic of any living body is that it can reproduce itself. For the existence of life liquid water is indispensable. Oxygen is needed by all advanced manifestations of life Oxygen did not exist in the early atmosphere of our planet, but the large oxygen supply of the atmosphere was supplied by the plant world. Plant life releases the oxygen which is more and more needed by the animal world. Life was also made possible by the increasing saltiness of the sea.

A steady temperature is necessary for the continuation of life, which is also disturbed by geological revolutions. Hence glacial periods, and the birth of mountain ranges must have enormously effected the existence and manifestations of Life. During glacial periods Life is unable to exist in regions covered by snow. There have been eight great geological revolutions known in the history of the world, each happening at an interval of about a hundred and fifty million years. At each revolution huge and mighty mountain ranges are born. The lower regions are covered over by the sea. The intermittent periods are marked by the terrific process of erosion when land is washed into the sea, and mountain heights are reduced. In this process of emergence and submergence, when land invades sea, and sea invades land, life forces and manifestations are helped and they multiply, or they suffer and die out.

First Manifestations Of Life

Several theories are advanced to explain the first manifestations of Life on the planet. Some scientists hold that Life first appeared as blobs of protoplasm which generally died. This dead protoplasm served as food to the few which lived, and they survived. Another group of scientists hold that plant life was the first to be born as the result of the effect of light most probably untra-violet light, on chemical substances. In any case Life results where there are live molecules, capable of reproduction, and reaction to an external stimuli.

Birth Of The Mind

The appearance of Mind has added further complexity to the problem of Life's origin. Do all animate objects possess a Mind, and are Mind and Life synonimous? The self-conscious mind of man is only one type of Mind. Other animate objects possess minds which are less conscious or sub-conscious. The new-born human baby has a mind and likewise the domestic animal. The ant performs life activities which are not purely biological. Mental activity has, therefore, been compared by some scientists to the muscular actions which produce electrical discharges. It is held that in most cases where electric discharges follow muscular action, the electricity is wasted; but the electric eel is able to use the electricity which is discharged by its muscular activities. Likewise processes of matter may be emanating mental discharges, and as in the eel, they may be utilised by animate objects as various manifestations of the Mind.

The Protoplasm

All Life begins its existence in the form of protoplasm, the physical basis of life. It is the living part of any organism. It is a semi-liquid material, colourless and apparently simple, but full of chemical complexitics. This protoplasm has the power to feed itself, it can feed on dead matter and add to its own living substance. Protoplasm is also sensitive. It reacts to external circumstances; it is attracted by and repels certain chemicals. It can be acted upon by electricity. Light can alter protoplasm, and generally sense organs are born in it. Likewise tissues and other organs and limbs of the living body emerge from the original protoplasm. All bodies are, therefore, born from a single undifferentiated cell which contains the protoplasm. The fertilised ovum of the human being is one hundred and twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter. Round this undifferentiated cell, other cells multiply, migrate and change their form.

In the human being the ovum breaks up into similar cells. There are three main layers of these cells, the first building the brain, spinal cord, eye, ear, nose and outer skin; the intermediate layer builds the blood-system, kidneys, muscles and the skeleton; and the innermost layer produces the liver and the various glands. In succeeding stages, the cells give up their orignal round forms and tissue formation follows with the ordinary shape of the living organism. The two main cell changes in the human body occur in the blood-cells and the brain-cells. There are two kinds of blood cells. The white corpuscles are active and are capable of feeding on other cells. The red corpuscles are mere round cells, which act as vehicles for respiration. The red corpuscles are produced in the marrow of long bones and are destroyed in the spleen when they are worn out. The cells in the brain undergo marvellous developments. Every organ in the body is linked up with another by a chain of nerve cells, finally linked to the brain cells.

Matter—The Material Of Life

Thus Life is mainly made-up matter. There is no difference in chemical composition between living matter and dead matter, and so human life is conceived to be immortal, death being always accidental. The biochemist has succeeded in manufacturing matter which is the material of life, and he hopes one day to make it live and function in the ordinary way. After the death of a person many parts of the body continue to live. Hair and nails for example grow longer. Dr. S. J. Tchenchulin kept the severed head of a dog alive for three days. Dr. Kulliako kept alive the heart of a man for thirty hours after his death. Mogan has proved that two hundred and fiftieth part of a worm will enable it to live a more youthful and energetic existence. Dr. Carrell has in his laboratory living cells removed from the heart of a chicken twenty years ago. He has also living cells from rats and human bodies. Thus cells, in the human body by themselves are immortal. It has only been found impossible to keep brain-cells alive and Dr. Carrell says "Death is apparently the price we pay for brains for the flesh seems to be immortal, but the brains are lethal and doomed to kill their possession in the end."

When dead matter is chemically created and it is made to function, only half the battle in man's attempt to create life will be won. Will the human genius succeed in manufacturing brain cells and give the living robot the mind that makes him supreme?

In Great London

THE AUTOMATIC—TUBES AND TIPS—THE INEVITABLE WEATHER—ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE OF GLASS—HIS FOOD AND DRINK

(By PROF. N. R. MALKANI)

I arrived in London on the 29th of May with two shillings in my pocket, no one to receive at the station and on a rainy Sunday. On the following day I found friends, funds, nice apartments; but my month's stay has increased my curiosity, but only deepened my dislike. I think the first physical awakening comes from the number and variety of automatic machines that surround you. There is the automatic lift without a waiter, the automatic telephone with the two-penny slot the automatic machine at the Tube station that gives a ticket with the change, the automatic iron safe that gives cigarette boxes and chocolates day and night, the automatic heater with the shilling slot.

In Paris I made my first acquaintance with the automatic lift. I went up to the third floor and then didn't know how to get out. Fortunately these machines are all fool proof and don't hurt. But the miracle of automatic achievements to an outsider is the Tube so fast, so safe, so cheap. There are half a dozen lines covering London all over, with service every five minutes for 20 hours a day, with automatic controls and records for all trains. And then the huge escalators you fear to step on, but love to ride. But the child in me is soon satisfied and the machine only reminds me how slow I am. The telephone, the tube, the lift help me to move fast from point to point and then I remember how much time I lose in mere movement.

Londoner's Week Ends

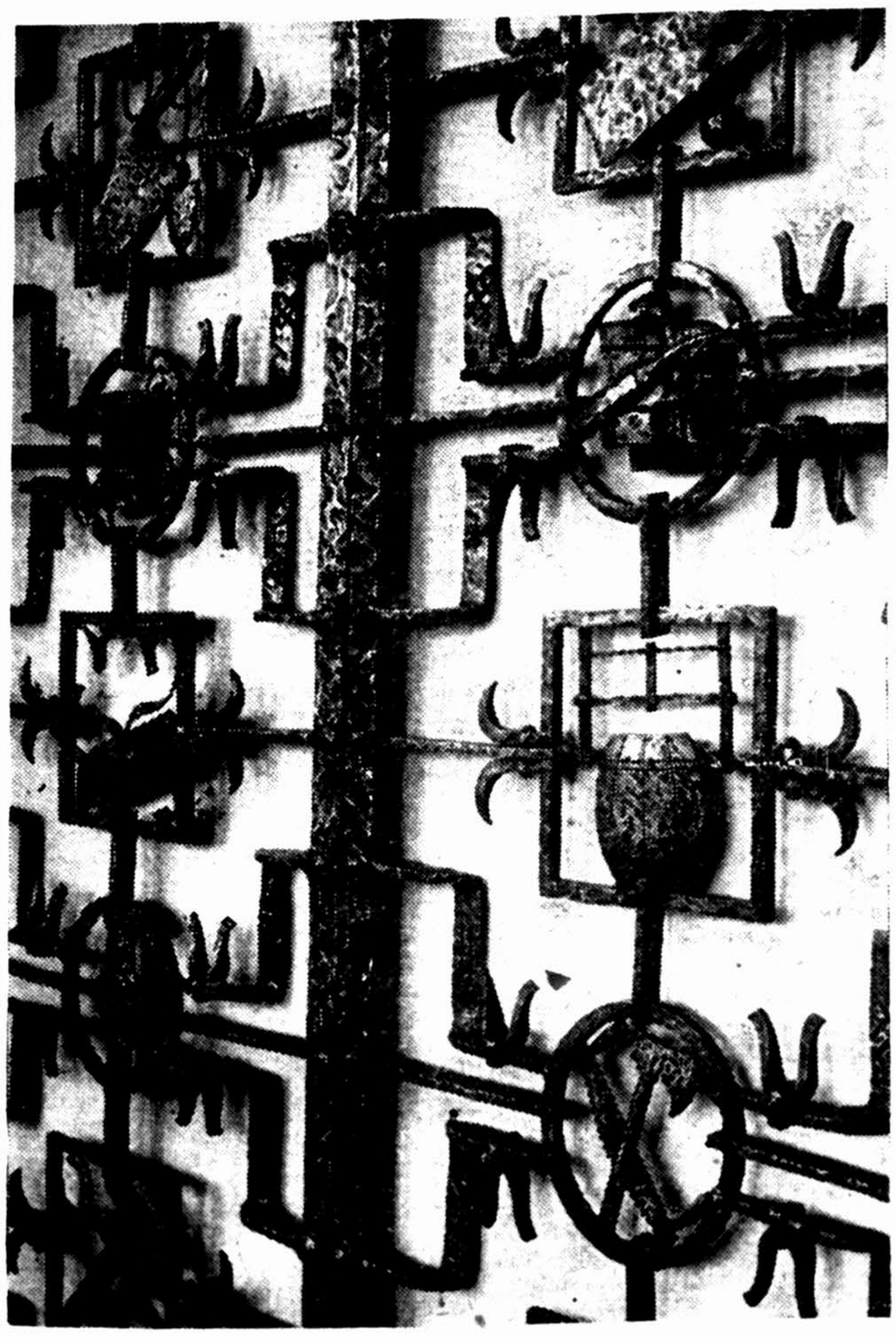
Someone tells me that nearly a million Londoners live in the suburbs and another million do so at week-ends. In London, as all over the British Isles, every town plan is based on transport until you feel that the aim is to travel fast rather than arrive soon. One wonders how many roads are needed in such a small country as Britain. I do not know how, but I feel that all British people are racing through on the roads and on the footpaths. Perhaps, this is so because in a country of cities everyone is trying to get away from others to reach himself.

"You English love solitude," says an American visitor. "Punch" thinks he must have noticed some of us searching for it on fine Sundays. And this is not so easy either. About the automatic machine the rule is "control perfect; set it, forget it." About crowds the transport is perfect, but the traffic is staggering. About five hundred thousand were killed and wounded during the last ten years. On week ends there is such a fight for the countryside that you would think London was being deserted. Last Whitsun was one of the four public holidays that England enjoys in a year and the city of London appeared like a city of the dead. Next morning the papers reported about the perils of "traffic staggering" and the peak point reached on some roads where so many thousands cars passed per hour for so many hours.

The pity is that when the Londoner goes on a holiday he takes a bit of London with him. I think that the Englishman is not reserved because he is a Little Islander, but because he is sick of seeing his species. Within a month I have learnt to retire to my rooms as to a castle. On the roads I wish some mother took me safe as she takes her child or pet puppy in leather bands. A friend of mine told me that the taste for London is an "acquired taste." So is the taste for liquor. I think I could acquire the one by beginning with the other.

WITTY KITTY:

Judging from the number of cases of sunburn one sees now-a-days it's reasonable to believe that a lot of people never learned that he who plays with fire gets burned.



An Exhibit in the Hungarian Pavilion at the International Handicrafts Exhibition held in Berlin recently

Nothing Free

And then London is so expensive. Nothing is free here except the air which you don't like and the sun which you don't get. Some things are cheap and I indulge in them—the penny post and paper, the two-penny or so transport, the six-penny Penguin Library—and the Museums, which are free. For the rest you have to pay the price for goods and the tip for service. And both vary strangely according to the 'place' you go to and the address you have.

Fortunately, I have a friend who is always giving me tips about tipping which I am always missing. I never knew how poor I was until I came to London and how the Englishman was until I saw him spending. That reminds me that perhaps it is our money in their pockets. As it is, if I had a choice I would tour in Italy, live in France, study in Russia and come to spend money in England. Unfortunately, though Art is long, Time and my funds are short for such a venture.

The ordinary Englishman does not seem to complain about the expense—except when he comes to pay rent. For the working man who earns £3 to £4 per week the rent comes to one-fifth or one-sixth of the income. And then the rates. What England needs most is a nation-wide scheme of re-housing by the State or controlled Corporation. In this Vienna and Sweden lead the way "as ill-designed new buildings are prevented by the town plan, 'good' but old buildings are protected, street-architecture is particularly fine and the beauty of towns is increasing rapidly." In England, the land of capitalism and the machine, the private ownership of land creates difficulties and the engineers are fond of the shoddy, ugly, ribbon-rash black-looking buildings. The English house arrangements, however, have their amenities—sanitation, sewerage, water-supply and road-surfacing even in the country-side. In most working class flats paying 9 to 10 shillings a week, I have found a living room, a scullery, a bath and two to three bed-rooms for parents and children. The last is, of course, an excellent arrangement.

Houses Of Glass

In a way, the tenements here are wonderful for their compactness and comfort. Formerly they were of brick, wood and glass. Stone or iron has entered them more lately. The English house is built to suit the English weather. Perhaps, the Englishman is so steady because his weather is so variable and he has to be ready 'for any emergency.' For six months in the year he is driven inside his house to escape the fog, the cold and the rain. For days he does not see the sun. That is, perhaps, why he has an Empire on which the sun never sets. In May the good weather comes i.e. he likes to come out of doors. He sees the sun, calls it glorious, measures the hours of day-light and cannot help sharing his joy. That day in Cambridge I inquired my way from a man. He said as usual, "first to the right and then second to the left....." and then looked at me and "Isn't the day lovely." On another day, I asked the landlady to bring me something. She didn't hear me, but immediately smiled and murmured, "Oh! Yes, the day is lovely." Everyone talks of it; the papers discuss it. And yet in lovely May and glorious June the sky is cloudy, it rains often, the weather changes. That day I stood at night in Piccadily Circus and saw the moon rising. My friend thought otherwise. 'Oh! No. It is one of the Neon lights over a theatre

So we talk of the sun and moon

(Continued On Page 51)

FRETWORK

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OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY

METAMORPHOSIS

By ENVER KUREISHI

They say the Lion and the Lizard keep
The courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep:
And Bahram, that great hunter—the Wild Ass
Stamps o'er his head, and he lies fast asleep.

—Omar Khayyam.

He walked up and down the whole length of the corridor-train, a bizarre figure in the ascetic, saffron-coloured robes of the Sanyasi. He flitted about from compartment to compartment with an agility and energy surprising for a man so manifestly senile. He was becoming a bit of a nuisance, and a bore, dashing up and down with his bag—or rather bags for, there were two of them—slung across his back in the manner of haversacks.

Just as you were immersed in something he would appear framed at the far end of the corridor staring at the passengers with his sharp, gimlet-like eyes, sizing them up, their diverse interests, and what was most important—their potentialities as customers. You see, his mystical bearing, his Sanyasi's rig up his ascetic, melancholy face was all show. He was a salesman!

He sold pamphlets and booklets on the most abstruse aspects of religion. On the cover of the little booklets he waved jauntily in the air, there were usually catching and attractive pictures which more often than not had no connection with the text. You could see that in addition to acquiring a divine afflatus he had also acquired a sound knowledge of the rudiments of commerce!

He wandered about from compartment to compartment, serenely oblivious of the fact that he was beginning to get on most people's nerves. When the passengers caught sight of his saffron-clad figure, they almost frantically began to busy themselves in something. Books appeared miraculously. Discarded and crumpled newspapers were used as a camouflage and as barricades; people sprang up and made a concerted rush for lavatories of which there were unhappily only two in sight! All this because he was so unbashful and so confident of his own powers of persuasion. You imagined that he believed immense universal happiness would accrue if people only perused his expatiations on religion.

You could never offend him. He sidled up to you cautiously and insidiously like an assassin, and when you least expected it, would thrust a handful of pamphlets and booklets with disconcerting suddenness under your very nose, while recoiling back in horror, you would wonder what deadly monstrosity had descended upon you.

Your attempt to disentangle him with a frigid, hostile stare only provoked him into baring his yellow, decaying teeth in a placid smile after which he would add:

"Sahib, read and study the wisdom of the ages; the marvellous inheritance of our rich past, the mighty legacy of our ancestors—condensed for you, for only two annas... "

If he, or his prolific works, did not interest you, he merely smiled deprecatingly, insinuating thereby, that you did not know what was good for you and shuffled off to the next potential customer. He never abandoned hope. On his return journey he would repeat the procedure—or rather manoeuvre, again and again, until the very sight of him either threw you into a panic or made you want to scream with sheer rage.

His self-confidence, his gently, deprecating smile and his consistent aphorisms maddened you. You sat on the hard, wooden plank growing more and more restive and dreading to see him bob up in the doorway again. He was becoming an intolerable bore.

The train thundered on, through clusters of little mud-baked huts basking in the brilliant sunlight and past knots of peasant children standing on the very edge of the railway track waving their little fists and making faces at the passengers just for the fun of it.

Soon we climbed up the ghats. The train panted up the steep, precipitous slopes slowly and painfully. On both sides of us the great ghats reared up against a sapphire-blue sky. There was something primitively beautiful about them. They towered symbolically above the world with all the primitive, massive, frightening splendour of nature. Nature at her rawest.

At the next station a little batch of schoolboys clambered in excitedly. Under their arms they carried their school books which they immediately proceeded to litter all over the compartment. They were obviously going to school to Bombay which was only about forty miles away. They went to Bombay everyday. It took them barely an hour to get there.

Suddenly the dreaded figure of old bookseller appeared like an apparition at the far end of the corridor. People began taking cover which in a dim sort of way reminded me of precautions people take against air-raids. With a swoop he descended on a batch of new passengers who were comprised mostly of oldish people.

As usual he subjected them to barrage of rhetoric. You could see them wilting under the strain. A few old people openly acknowledged his spiritual powers and gave him more encouragement than was really necessary. But from the others he met with a determined sales resistance which left him unperturbed.

Soon he occupied one of the seats near the schoolboys and there ensued a hot discussion with an oldish couple who gazed upon his scanty beard and saffron-coloured robes with awe and treated him as if he was a sort of a high priest.

The schoolboys meanwhile, watched his histrionic gestures, first with curiosity, and then with amusement. Then suddenly one of them exclaimed: "All right Grandfather, don't get excited—don't get excited, give us a chance to do our school work."

There was a tense silence for a second. Then the old man looked around and faced the schoolboys. There was a hard glitter in his usually placid eyes.

"You shut up!" he snapped, "aren't you ashamed, you little bug, of joking with someone who is old enough to be your grandfather?"

There came a burst of laughter from the schoolboys.

"Oh Grandfather!" said one of them "do tell us about your books. We are so interested. Yes—what did you say, the might legacy of our ancestors? Come, grandfather, tell us what it is."

The old man for the first time seemed disconcerted. All around him the people now watched him with a smile. They were grinning with obvious enjoyment.

The old couple who had looked upon him with awe now descended severity on the schoolboys.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourselves", hissed the old woman venomously, "little pups like you making fun of your elders—especially of such a holy man."

"Holy man—my foot!" snapped one of the youngsters, "he's just about holy as I am. He's a fraud, a great big fraud. Why, I bet you he can't even read his own books."

"Yes", said all the boys in unison. "he's a great big fraud. Yellow-coloured clothes don't make anyone holy!"

Soon they began to rag the old man, until literally tears of rage shone in his eyes. They pestered him, they mimicked him, they caricatured him until he could bear it no longer. Then one of them grabbed a whole bunch of books from his haversack and before the old man could do anything distributed it amongst his companions.

"Here brothers", he said laughingly, "the wisdom of the ages—of our ancestors, all for two annas. I give it to you—free."

This was more than the old man could stand. With a savage growl he charged down upon them and grabbed back some of the books out of their hands. But, the boys threw the books to one another over his head, tantalising him, mocking him, until he roared with anger and fury and called down the wrath of a whole string of gods on them.

A few minutes later after some other passengers had intervened on his behalf, he picked up his books, scowled malevolently, and walked out of the compartment and into the next. He did not come back again.

One of the passengers, an old man with a white beard glared at the boys and said:

"Insulting your elders—you ought to be ashamed of yourselves, you disgraceful bounders!....you ought to be ashamed for insulting Sanyasis....."

"Oh, shut up, Grandpa!" said one of the boys wearily, "This is 1938", and they all began reading their school books.

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DOCTORS SUPPORT CREMATION

Its Popularity On Increase In Great Britain

Cremation as the most hygienic means of disposing of the dead was advocated by Dr. W. G. Clark, Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Edinburgh, when he addressed the final session of the joint conference of the National Association of Cemetery and Crematorium Superintendents and the Federation of Cremation Authorities in Great Britain.

"All my training and all my belief," he said, "is that wherever possible hygienic methods of disposal of the dead should be adopted, and I have no doubt whatever that cremation is the most hygienic method," In earth burial and cremation the result was the same, but cremation brought it about much quicker.

It was common knowledge, he continued, that a badly situated cemetery might be a danger to health, but he did not think it could be proved that danger could arise from a modern cemetery that had been properly laid out.

He believed cremation was as religious a method as any other, and he could not see why the gardens of rest should not be as beautiful, helpful, and comforting as the churchyards that some of them visualised.

Dr. Douglas J. A. Kerr, Joint Medical Referee of Edinburgh Crematorium and Medical Referee to Edinburgh Corporation, said that cremation was advancing so rapidly, becoming so widespread, and such extensive practical experience of the working of the present Act had accumulated, that an amending Act was to be visualised in the near future. There were undoubtedly many changes required, and it was not merely an amending Act but a new and consolidating Act, followed by regulations completely redrafted or rearranged, which was required. — "Manchester Guardian."

SURYA NAMASKAR

—For Health And Longevity

Begin the day with Surya Namaskar—that is one of the precepts of the Hindu religion. Like most of the good advices it has been long neglected, but thanks to the efforts of the Chief of Aundh, Surya Namaskar has again come into popularity.

It is now recognised that these excercises are purely scientific, they do not merely develop muscular strength, but tone up the body to a nice efficiency. And if performed systematically, men and women alike will develop resistance to diseace.

They have also a great curative value. There are, in all, ten positions, completing one round in the Surya Namaskar. And the exercises are to be performed at sun-rise and preferrably in the open air. A beginner is expected to complete 25 rounds, gradually increasing the number according to his capacity.

Correcting breathing is the most essential part of these exercises but it is stated that the beginner need no worry over regulating and controlling breath in going through these ten positions until he can, with a little intelligent practice, do the movement carefully.

When all the movements and respirations are mastered the next concern is to concentrate the mind upon your goal of life.

Our pictures show some of the positions during a demonstration by Miss Narmada D. Sathe of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle, Bombay:

1st Pose.

Position 1.

Facing the east, stand erect with feet and knees together and palms pressing one another and thumbs touching the chest. Throw the chest forward with the belly slightly drawn in. Stiffen the whole body, especially the waist, and look straight. Say the Mantra. Close the lips, inhale deeply through the nose and do the remaining positions with lips closed.

Position 2.

Holding the breath, bend down keeping the knees straight, place the palms flat on the ground, with fingers together and the thumbs apart in a line with the toes; touch or try to touch the knees with the nose or forehead, and auto-suggest that you are getting health, efficiency and longevity. Inhale completely through the nose.

Position 3.

Inhaling deeply through the nose, take back one leg, touching the ground with the knee and the toes, and the other knee jutting ahead of the vertical arm. Look up, bending as far back as you can. Hold the breath.

Position 4.

Holding the breath, take back the other leg, so that the big toes, ankles and knees touch each other. Keep the arms vertical and let the hips back and the hind part of the head be almost in a line. Support the whole body on the toes and palms, keeping the legs straight. Continue holding the breath.

Position 5.

Holding the breath, rest the knees on the ground without moving the toes and palms; press or try to press the chin to the upper part of the chest; touch the ground with the lower of the chest and forehead, simultaneously keeping the nose off the ground; draw in the belly so that it does not touch the ground and raise the hips, as high as you can; exhale completely through the nose.

Position 6.

Keeping the toes, knees and palms as in position 5, straighten the arms; inhale deeply through the nose; throw the chest forward; curve the back and look up to the ceiling or roof stretching the head as far back as you can. Hold the breath.

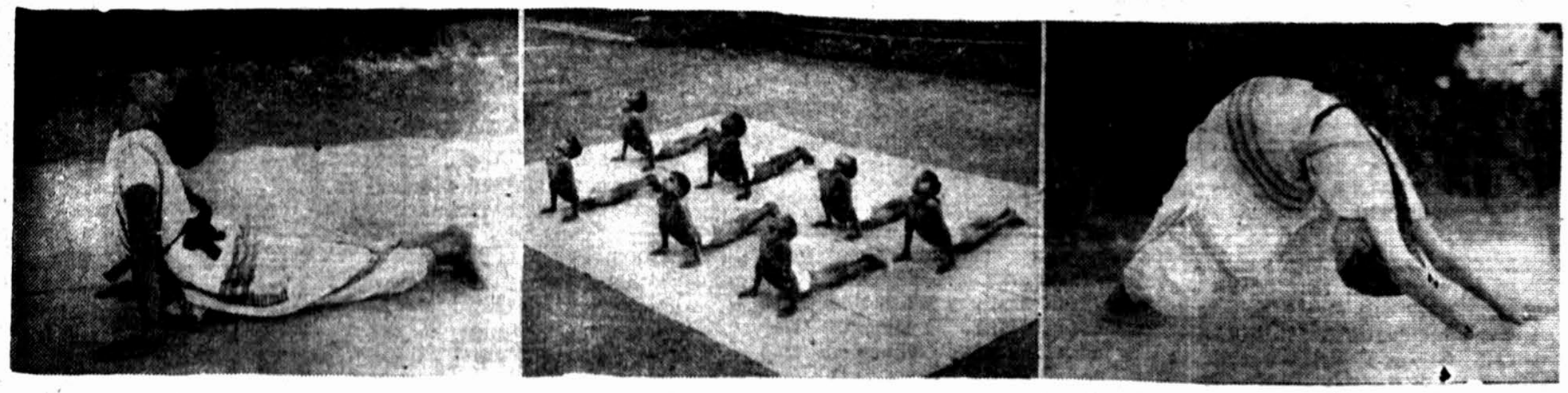
Position 7.

Holding the breath, resume posture as in position 4. Slanting the arms (without moving the palms) and bending the head down, touch the ground with the heels, keeping the legs straight. Continue holding breath.

The other three positions, i.e., 8th, 9th, and 10th, look same as 3rd, 2nd, and 1st, respectively, the person reversing them comes back to the original position No. 1

2nd Pose.

3rd Pose. **4th Pose.** **5th Pose**



6th Pose **Little Boys aged between10 and 12 years of the 'Lokmanya Seva Sangh', Vile Parle, performing the Surya Namaskars.** **7th Pose.**

CURBING "BLASPHEMY" BY ALIENS

Tory M. P. Introduces Bill

In the House of Commons in mail week.

Captain Ramsay (C.—Peebles) was given leave to introduce the Aliens Restriction (Blasphemy) Bill, "to prevent the participation by aliens in assemblies for the purpose of propagating blasphemous or atheistic doctrine or in other activities calculated to interfere with the established religious institutions of Great Britain, and to amend the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919."

Captain Ramsay said there was no sort of intention to affect the rights of British citizens to think as they thought fit whether religious principles should be held or not. If they had lived in the days of those Victorian agnostic, free-thought societies the Bill would not have been moved. His object was to make sure that those societies with their respectable associations should not be used as a vehicle for Communistic or revolutionary propaganda. (Opposition laughter.)

Mr. T. E. Harvey (Ind.—English Universities), opposing, said the bull was the wrong way to attempt to deal with the evil Captain Ramsay sought to meet. The earliest Christian missionaries were greeted with violent opposition. They were regarded as atheists and enemies of the human race. St. Augustine of Canterbury was an alien, but he (Mr. Harvey) was sure Captain Ramsay would not regard him as mistaken in his mission. "Three hundred years ago a Puritan House of Commons condemned for blasphemy a Quaker whose tongue was bored with red-hot irons and whose forehead was branded. The House dishonoured itself more than its victim. Fifty years ago the House 'chucked out' of membership one whom they regarded as an atheist, and when he lay dying the House expunged the records.

"We don't want to go back on that history. We want to remember that we are the guardians of the spirit which John Milton expressed in his noblest prose work—'Give me liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience'."

The Bill was formally read a first time.

THE PROBLEM CHILD

The Way To Train The Mentally Defective

(By Mrs. GULBANU ZAL KOTHAVALA, "Gulistan", St. Mark's Rd., Bangalore).

When a mother is first told that a child of hers is "mentally defective" and can never be quite like other children, she is naturally stunned. She tries to mitigate the blow by refusing quite to believe it, she clings to the hope that the trouble must be due to some sort of "backwardness" which will, in course of time, disappear and be out-grown. But, more often than not, that hope is vain and precious time should not be wasted, for with the passing of unproductive years, the child's disability grows and deepens.

The wise parent should adopt a very different attitude. Putting aside her natural shrinking from a realization of the child's condition and refusing to indulge in self-pity she must face up to the challenge which has been presented to her and bravely determine, that, however difficult her task may be, she must carry it out in faith and patience. In the first place, she must seek and follow all possible medical and psychological advice and treatment. If that helps, she is, indeed, most fortunate. If not, she must resolve to learn from those who have had the special experience she needs, how best the little one can be helped.

It is very difficult to explain in detail everything that goes to the efficient training of a defective child. There is unfortunately no "short cut" and no straight road. unremitting patience, unfaltering courage, and a long sustained hopefulness, must be our watchword based on the conviction that only through our efforts and our perseverance, can we help a dear personality, imprisoned behind the bolts and bars of an imperfectly functioning brain, to be released from the deepest of its darkness to lay hold, however feeble its grip may be, on the joys and beauties of life.

Knowing as I do from many years of thought and study, that no human being is meant to inhabit this world without attaining its maximum of faculty and achievement, I want to try and make clear, that mental training for these defective children should mean only beauty and life. It is often discouraging, disheartening and wearying to learn how to help to develop these unopened buds, and none, but those that can make the infirmities of these little ones their own, can take joy in this task, without the ambition of achieving any obvious result.

In Europe and in America a definite technique has now been worked out for the purpose of helping mentally deficient children. Institutions and private home schools are spread all over the land to enable parents to leave their children in trustworthy hands.

In our country too, we have a great number of backward children, who can, if they are given the right sort of occupation which will interest them, and brighten their lives, live in the community without any detriment to themselves or others. With this idea in view it is my intention to begin a small home school wherein in addition to actual handicrafts, such as gardening, carpentry, dairy farming, bee-keeping, and basket weaving, etc., instruction can be given in sense training, remedial exercises, and helpful education. As I have said before I have devoted years and years of hopeful study to this subject. What I want now is help and co-operation from those that have the same feelings at heart, and from those that are eager to do what they can for others who are not as fortunate as themselves.

Let me hear from you, kind readers, in response to this appeal of mine and I shall be only too happy to supply any further particulars that may be desired.

Support From Lt. Col. Hance

Lt.-Col J. B. Hance, M.D., F.R.C., S.E., I.M.S., in a letter dated Bangalore, 10th July, 1938, writes to Mrs. Kothavala as follows:—

It has been the writer's privilege to see Mrs. Kothavala's article before publication; and he can think of few projects which are more deserving of hearty support of the public.

The problem of mentally defective child is one which is fraught with tragedy for the child itself and especially for the parents.

The problem is one as old as humanity, and is, moreover, (unless the world as a whole becomes more "eugenically minded"), a problem which is likely to last as long as humanity. But this does not mean that nothing can or should be done in the way of alleviating the lot of these sufferers; and, in fact, much is being done in various parts of the world not only to make their existence more happy but also to give them, up to the limits of their capacity, the opportunity of useful activities.

It was the writer's privilege sometime ago to be present at a lecture given by a skilled mental physician of which the title was "The Prevention of Mental Disease", and it struck him at the time as a very hopeful sign of the times that just as in general medicine and surgery the scope and importance of prevention is increasingly recognised, so, apparently, the great progress which Psychiatrists have made in the last quarter of a century had enabled them to concentrate not only upon the treatment of the established disease but its prevention in susceptible subjects.

The activities which Mrs. Kothavala proposes to sponsor are another, but cognate and equally hopeful sign of progress, and of progress, moreover, in a direction which is so far practically unexplored in India.

Mrs. Kothavala has made it her business to study the methods employed in the institutions existing in western countries and proposes to adapt these methods to Indian conditions. The writer can think of no project more worthy of support from the charitable and humanitarian public, and is confident that Mrs. Kothavala will receive every support in her self-imposed crusade of devotion.

THE RENEGADE

By S. B. NAYAMPALLY

Were it not for my egotism I would not be picking sticks now from dung and dirt to build my home. I once lived in the retreats of Malabar Hill among the green foliage and thought that the garden and flowers were specially laid out for me. I perched with liberty on any branch I liked, and feasted on the seasonal fruits from the Garden. I grew up in liberty and freebooted every neighbouring garden till I thought that I was an important figure and could do whatever I liked. I looked with contempt on my companions who did not see my point of view and who did not join in my enterprise. I prided in perching on stately cars parked in the porticos till I one day flew to Chowpatty sands and deposited myself on the stately statue. The next I saw was a seething mass of people putting flowers on the place where I sat. Hey! I am worshipped! I am important! Every Hindu festival day I was given the preference of tasting the delicasies.

Among The Civilized

I am now among the civilized. that's what I felt. I was betrayed by the crumbs that were thrown to me. I forgot that I was black and my place was with my companions. I thought that my sweet voice charmed the people when they came and clapped their hands, evidently to scare me off, but I took it to be an applause for my labour in entertaining them. The rains brought me home in the palatial roofs. No more drenching in the rain, and I earned for myself a life of luxury. I occasionally met a few of my provincial comrades, showing them round the town and asked them to join me. I preached them lessons on how to be civilized. Every lecture I delivered made me feel a hero at heart, bringing salvation to my comrades

One day I entered a glass roofed studio where I saw blazing lights and people in beautiful costumes. Beautiful fair-skinned girls were dancing and the trumpets blew in my honour. Yes, I thought they were celebrating my stately arrival. Everything was quiet, when the music started playing; and to have a better view I flew to the center ceiling. As gaiety was at its height I started crowing with delight, and all at once everything was quiet. People started clapping hands at me! Still I persisted in maintaining my position, till one man brought a gun and fired a couple of shots. I thought it was a salute in honour of my departure and feeling absolutely flattered I flew off. When I repeated my visit I realised that they were shooting Talkies and my unrythmic vocal distortion disturbed the silence and hindered their work.

I surveyed the huge steamers and the docks. Thousands of gunny bags containing grain emptied from the holds. What a feast! Was it for me that all the people were taking the trouble? Under my survey I saw the city growing and saw more roofs than tree tops. I found new buildings built in a peculiar way, hence I found it difficult to pass my nights in peace and with a place to rest in. Past memories started haunting me, but now I am an outcast and they will not have me back.

I kept up appearances, all the time praising my now civilized position compared to their wild life. But, how long can I hang on, was a question that worried me. It was too late, but I started to build a home on a tree in a small garden, picking up sticks from dung and dirt; and perched on the branch in the evening with the intention of resting there for the night, when a young boy pulled out his catapult and hitting me with a stone felled me down. I fell at the victor's feet bleeding and my thoughts ran to my clan. Was I to die unwept and unhonoured? As is the custom I did not hear any sounds of my clan. Then I realised that my place was with my black comrades and that I was living in a mirage of my own vanity. My agony was brought to an end by the kick of the boy's boot. A crow's death, of course.

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WITTY KITTY:

The mentally sketchy girl friend thinks life-savers on a beach are just a bunch of handsome actors.

"WE ARE ALL ART CRITICS"

OUR APPROACHES TO ART ARE AS DIVERSE AS OUR TASTES AND NOTIONS AS TO WHAT CONSTITUTES ART

We are all critics. Every man who has selected one thing instead of another has exercised criticism. We are all art critics, remarks Ruth Green Harris, writing in the "New York Times." There is no man alive who has not preferred this to that because this looked or sounded better to him. (And, incidentally, it has been said that those who publish their preferences do not possess better judgment but fewer inhibitions.) A complex number of approaches modify choice.

A large part of the contemporary approach is sociological. Works are judged in relation to the society in which they flourish. An artist is considered an impetus to good society and all great art fulfills this obligation. The opportunity to meet social obligation is greater, says the sociologist, when neither the client nor the artist is merely an individual but part of and at one with the current mind. If work is unsocial, it is called devoid of human meaning and therefore not art.

The effect of economic life on the product is analyzed. During periods of sharp class and financial distinction, art is said to be confused by many masters. It becomes a luxury industry, or propaganda, or completely individualistic; and, therefore, either an apology for existing conditions or distorted or obscure—addressing itself only to the artist himself or to a privileged few in a form that cannot be understood by the many. It is explained that in healthier times the artist need neither succumb nor run away nor pervert his art in protesting, but, confident that his aims are shared, his work grows, furthering the aims of the community. Social critics use the adjectives revolutionary, bourgeois, democratic.

The Ethical Approach

The ethical approach glances the sociological way. Art is said to be worse than useless if it only gives delight. The artist singing charmingly for his supper is asked to move on to the next street, for he is contributing nothing to the moral stature of this one. No corrupt art is art. What only delights is corrupt, making "slaves of its workmen and sybarites of its inhabitants."

But the moral point of view is critical of what an artist ought to do and be rather than what he cannot help doing and being within his time in protest or agreement. The burden is put into the shoulders of the individual. It is said that the work is unavoidably an interpretation of the man, a measure of his worth. The mean and selfish and impious and immoral cannot be truly creative. But the pure of heart labours purely and therefore artistically and makes works that will increase the dignity of the spectator and stimulate good. The moral critic uses the words vicious, chaste, Christian, noble.

* * *

The philosophical approach deals with the theory of esthetics unapplied. It talks of the expression of feeling, the transmission of feeling, analyzing all its words. It questions. What elements has man in common that make it possible for him to be reached by esthetic expression? Is there such a thing as esthetic emotion? Is beauty an entity in itself or is it our willingness to perceive it? Does beauty lie in the nature of the object or the activity of man? Is the aim of esthetics the creation of beauty? Is it the imitation of an object or the transmission of an idea? Words like emphatic, absolute and vicarious modify and explain the thought.

Racial And Climatic Approaches

The racial approach depends more radically than most on the nationality of the critic. In certain nations the critic examines art from the point of view of the purity of his own blood. What is not of his blood is not art. And "degenerate" is his favourite word.

The climatic approach, believing that the blood of contemporary man is seldom pure, stresses not racial characteristics but characteristics that are the result of the soil that breeds them. The man living in the sun, nourished by an abundant food grown in sunshine, develops, strengths and weaknesses different from those of the man who breathes an eternal fog and feeds on vegetables that an unsunned land grudgingly matures. Geophysical circumstance dictates religion, morals, politics, taste. And, inevitably, art. The body of an art, analyzed from the point of view of this inevitability, presents also a social aspect. Depending under what sun the critic was born, the same adjective is used with sympathy or antagonism. Sensuous, stern; firm, flowing; rich, restrained.

Those who approach art psychologically, in common with those who approach it morally, examine the artist. But the psychologist neither praises nor blames. He seems to be more concerned with the fiber of the individual than the fiber of his work except as the work is an expression of the workman. These are some of the questions that are asked: Is the artist the sane or mad man of the community? Is art an imaginative expression of a wish? Is it work or play? Unfortunately, through popular abuse, the adjectives used have lost a deal of meaning. The psychologist steps on the iconographer's heels, goes to him for information about primitive art and profits by his study of symbols, totems and taboos.

The iconographer approaches art on two different paths, depending upon the epoch he examines. The earlier the period, the more exact the symbolism. A study of primitive symbolism includes both the historical and archaeological approach. The critic who analyzes the images he finds in contemporary work, however, relies on his own experience, rather than on historic research. He looks at both the art and the artist, though not primarily from the point of view of esthetics.

Esthetic Approach

The esthetic concern is with the work, not the worker. Analysis of form—"lines, lights, shadows, colours, space * * * * in so far as they are made to co-operate harmoniously toward producing a single cumulative effect on the beholder." The esthetic approach examines different ways of organizing material—stone, tempera, plastic, glass. Perhaps more than any other, this approach grants the beholder his individuality and permits him to be personally articulate about his own response. The adjectives depend on whether this response or a certain system is described: beautiful, vulgar; abstract, dynamic.

Although it furnishes critics of all persuasions with historical material, what might be called the museum approach is hardly a critical one. Its aim is to separate works of a certain man from works wrongly attributed to him to detect counterfeit signatures and, with the help of archaeologists, to assign to antiques the proper time and place.

Every approach overlaps another. And it would seem that the critic must be absolute in making use of them all.

All these humble reflections were aroused by the recent death of the French critic Elie Faure. Man find his language too lush—too plush, even. But he used words with sharp appropriateness, even when used too many. Like every great critic, he reviewed epochs from the stimulating vantage ground of his own time. His approach was social, stressing climate and background and emphasizing genius—which transcends conditions, if only a little. He looked at a work of art as well as the artist and his time and, with a cross-index of incredible knowledge and learning, helped the reader toward a richer, fuller more rewarding response to past and contemporary achievement.

What is art? The question has always fascinated man and will always fascinate him until "he arrives at the notion of absolute Beauty, and at last knows what the essence of beauty is."

WITTY KITTY:

An optimist is he who thinks he'll get a better "hand-out" from the "New Deal".

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AGRA—THE TAJ CITY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Agra, the city well-known for its Taj Mahal is one of the oldest cities in India and stands first and foremost in point of beauty. It was once a picturesque place when the Moghul Emperors had it as their capital. It attracts world-wide attention and has some of the finest tombs and gardens.

There are many versions regarding the origin of the name of Agra. According to one version, Agra was only a small place of confinement for prisoners during the reign of Raja Kans, the ruler of Muttra. The other version, which is more popular runs thus: It owes its origin to the word "Agar", which means a salt pan. The soil of the village being blackish, hundreds of agars or salt pans had been found there. Chanda Bhat or bard to Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi and Ajay Raja of Khanouj in his well-known work named "Raj Raisha" in which he has described all the Hindu goddesses of the time and named the seat of each, when he comes to depict Argulla or Anand Debi, who is still worshipped in Agra and whose temple is still in existence, though the old figure has been defaced by the bigoted Aurangazeb, calls Agra by the very name of that early period as it goes now.

For the first time Agra came under the sway of the first of the Moghul Kings, Baber Sultan Sikandar, son of Pathan of the Lodi tribe who had Agra as his capital and after his death in the year 915 his son, Sultan Ibrahim succeeded him. He was defeated by Baber in the field of Panipet and took control of Agra. The successive Moghul Emperors beautified the city by constructing many buildings and palaces.

The Taj

The most remarkable monument in India is the Taj in Agra. The view of the Taj from the river makes perhaps the best picture, particularly when the river Jumna is full and one gets a better impression of the design as a whole. The idea possessing some, that the project developed under Indian influence, is not confirmed by indigenous accounts, or by the appearance of the building. Designs are said to have been collected of many different mausoleums in the world and laid before Shah Jehan, who selected the one presented by Isa Mohamed Effendi (a celebrated architect sent by the Sultan of Turkey) and caused a model to be made of it in wood. This is by no means improbable, as the building with its Persian bulbous domes and tall graceful minarets, if not the earliest, is a most important example of sudden change in Moghul architecture. The earliest specimen is the tomb of Humayun at Delhi, built about 1554 A. D., in which the narrow-necked Persian dome is used for the first time in white marble.

In the Taj, the minarets are placed at the four angles of the square terrace or plinth on which the tomb is raised, an arrangement probably copied from the four corner minarets of the platform of Jehangir's tomb at Lahore, begun in 1627, only three years before the Taj. The latter is so thoroughly eastern in outline and feature, that it could not as stated by Father Manrique, in 1640 A.D., have been designed by the Venetian G. Veroneo. On the other hand, the extensive employment of "Pietra Dura", which in the early part of the 16th century had become fashionable in Florence, may have been suggested by foreigners who found their way to Agra; but no one who analyses the inlay at the Taj, can say that the idea is more than a suggestion. Different coloured stones are used to represent flowers and leaves, the same as in Florentine work, and the Arabesques are made delicately outlined than in the Indian architectural mosaics, but the patterns are Indian and their rendering due to Indian workmen.

The black marble mosaic at Delhi, in the Diwan-i-am, appears to be the device of a foreigner; but it was executed in 1648 whilst the Taj, projected in 1630 in Saracenic in style and bears the impress of elaboration by Indian artists. "The Taj Mahal", a writer says, "is unrivalled, not on account of its admittedly superb appearance in white marble, standing on marble terrace over the Jumna, and not also on account of its sentimental associations, but certainly because of its unsurpassed and unsurpassable workmanship of every detail of its interiors, the harmonious blending of line and colour, and the sparing but lightly finished ornamental work on marble and mosaic. Of course, the Taj belongs to the latter-day period of Mohamadan history when its architecture had practically reached its highest point of perfection and development. But the tradition was there, running right through the Mohamadan history slowly but unmistakably growing stronger and more pronounced through years of experimentation. Bishop Heber writes in his journal: 'These Pathans built like giants and finished their work like jewellers.' Yet their ornaments, florid as they are, in their proper places are never thrown away, or allowed to interfere with the general and solemn character of their edifices."

Tomb Of Itmad-ud-Dowla

The tomb of Itmad-ud-Dowla is one of the best specimens of the architecture of Jehangir's period in Agra and is not only one of the most precious of the Agra buildings, being throughout of richly decorated marble, but, after Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, takes the second place in the chronological order of Agra mosaic buildings. Itmad-ud-Dowla was the title given to the Imperial High Treasurer of the Moghul Court, who was a native of Persia, his real name being Ghujas Bey; and his daughter, Nur Mahal, the famous wife of Jehangir, completed the buildings in 1628 A.D.

The walled enclosure, measuring about 540 feet square, contains a garden, which might have been used by the treasurer before his death in 1622 A.D. One side overlooks and enjoys a fine view of the Jumna to the west. The central building is raised on a plinth; the tombs of Ghujas Bey and his wife being in the central apartment, and the remains of the other members of his family in the rooms arranged all round it. There is a beautiful octagonal tower at each corner of the square, and on the flat terrace rests a central pavilion, covered by a canopy-shaped roof, with broad sloping marble eaves. The mosaics of the exterior walls and minarets of the building are said to have been destroyed by the Jats but the Government of the North-Western Provinces had them thoroughly repaired since 1874 and thus their exquisite patterns and colours are as fresh as they ever were. Internally the walls are decorated with gilded arabesques of great variety and beauty, but they have suffered from smoke, and are in parts too blackened to be recognised

Saman Burj

The Saman Burj is one of the finest buildings in Agra. The cupola is covered with plates of copper gilt and from the room below it may be had a fine view of the Taj Mahal and surrounding places. The Shish Mahal, close at hand, where the women of the palaces used to bathe, is brilliantly decorated with mirror work, let into the walls in all kinds of ornamental panels and bands. The floral "pietra dura," which cover the marble columns and walls, were introduced from Florence. The Fabrica Ducale of Florence was founded by Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1558 A.D. and the first imitation of the Florentine work is inside the Jagmandir Palace at Udaipur State, the very place in which Shah Jehan was located when a fugitive prince and from which he might have got the idea of his work.

The Top of the Golden Pavilion.

Among the many beautiful gates in Agra, Somanath gates stand supreme, being situated within a colonnade adjoining the Jehangir Mahal. These gates were originally in the Hindu Temples at Somanath in Kathiawar and were removed by Mohamad Ghazni to Agra.

Khas Mahal

Shah Jehan's palaces in Agra were built about 1640 A.D. and one of them is the Khas Mahal, consisting of three pavilions overhanging the river, and face a small garden enclosed by a colonnade called the "Angori Bagh." Some steps in front of the Khas Mahal lead, by underground passages, in the direction of the well on the east of Jehangir Mahal. These passages were used by the women of the palace to get to the well, which is remarkable for its galleries at the bottom, on a level with the water. The Great Well was constructed by Akbar.

A man took his wife and 11 children to the zoo. He paid the attendant, who said: "Here, you have not paid enough."

Pointing to a notice board which read, "Children under 12 half price," father said: "Count them up, there are only 11."

WITTY KITTY:

The younger generation of girls thinks when a boy tells them they have taking ways he means they are coquettes.

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Pleasant Homes

The Bride Plays House

There's more to this business of getting married than dodging the rice and old shoes. Getting settled in a new home is the big adventure. It's as much fun for the bride as playing house is for a little girl. And don't think that that brand new bridegroom doesn't enjoy it too. He'll be as willing as anybody to skrimp in order to buy those new andirons or to get those new lamp bases on the budget.

A Dearth Of Lamps

Speaking of lamp bases reminds us of one certain problem in base and the room it's going to be used in. If you're getting settled in the new house. There's almost sure to be a dearth of lamps, no matter how many or how beautiful were those that came in as gifts. Because it takes a lot of lamps to light properly. Then there are always sure to be certain spots that need very special lamps.

Usually the only answer to that problem is to make the shade to fit the spot. For a really handsome base, this is practically always the best way, because then you can get a shade that matches both in need of a shade for a really fine lamp, don't use artificial silk. It won't stand the heat and wear well enough to justify your labour. Pure silk is safest, and remember that the detail will determine the final beauty of the shade—nice braids and bindings give professional finish. Novelty shades that aren't meant to last for ever and a day can be of most anything you happen to think of.

Lamp News

Here are some of the odds and ends of lamp news we've picked up lately: Self-tone brocades are very effective in off-whites and natural tones if used with a dramatic contrasting colour braid. Dark satin is stunning for lamp shades, if lined and bound with a light colour. Loose over-skirts are gay for summer lamp shades—they're tied on with a sash of contrasting ribbon. Pique lamp shades that button on up the side with big contrasting buttons are fresh and crisp looking. Plain white shades with a chain of artificial flowers around them for summer had a nostalgic charm. Rope fringe fastened around the top rim of a lamp shade falls in a decorative design over the shade. Old time ribbon beading run with narrow black ribbon finishes the ruffles top and bottom on a sweet shade of pink organdy.

All these are bright bride ideas, because they suggest ways to make the details in the new home live up to the imposing big things they have to start life with. We also offer them because we're old-fashioned enough to believe that modern brides want to "make something" for their new homes—just as brides have throughout all the ages past.

"Chair Complaints"

If the men in your family are big fellows, the chances are you have Chair Complaint. That's our official name for that common household ailment—chairs that come apart or fall down completely.

An Ounce Of Prevention

Here are a few preventatives and remedies:—

Buy stout chairs to begin with. The dainty numbers and the bargains are not for you. Hard wood is, of course, the first requirement. Generally, you'll find that chairs with a continuous post from the floor to the top of the back are stronger than chairs with separate back legs. And the front legs should be a continuous post from floor to top of seat—not just dowelled into the bottom of seat. Intricately carved chair backs, such as lyre backs, are stronger if made of a laminated piece of wood instead of a solid piece for longest wear. And veneer if well made is better than a poorly made piece of solid wood. And, of course, joints should be dowelled instead of nailed. The finish should have no rough surfaces to the touch and joinings should be almost invisible.

Let It Pass

Tilting back in chairs is hard on them, of course. But if stopping that involves nagging and threatens the happiness of home and hearth, better let that pass. Just make a point to have the chair repaired at the first creak because then it can be repaired without any damage being done. If you let it go till it's ready to fall apart, the chair may be permanently injured.

When repairing furniture, use ambroid in place of glue, as it holds much better. Plastic wood is another boon when you get on to using it.

The Inside Story

As for upholstered chairs, well, that's something else still, but most of the same rules of purchasing apply. The hard wood frame should be braced, dowelled, glued and screwed—never nailed. Legs should run from floor to top of back as well as to top of seat. Webbing should be wide and closely tacked; there should be plenty of springs well tied and sewed separately to a burlap casing. Horsehair filling, at least 75 per cent. will assure you good service, and you'll do well to make sure there is a muslin cover underneath the upholstered covering. A good upholstered chair will assure satisfactory service—a poor one will be no bargain, however low the price.

The same rule for immediate repairs applies even more to upholstered chairs. Have them fixed as soon as they begin to sag and you'll save money in the long run.

BETTY GETS A SHOCK

By BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

Betty Ralston, who for five years had been looked upon as Ashland's queen, had been wooed unsuccessfully by the village's entire younger male population. Everyone was aware that she had refused all advances, including young Bob Stevans, unsually eligible because sometime or other he would fall heir to his father's estate, valued at half a million dollars. Berry was "waiting for the right man," and knew the moment she heard H. Harold Bessington utter the first note of his introductory song, that at last the "right man" had arrived.

Betty was as sure of it as she would have been had H. Harold at that moment descended from the tiny platform in the lodge hall, strode down the aisle, gallantly bowed over her hand and said: "Betty, I've waited a lifetime to meet such a girl as you. Will you do me the very great honour to become my wife?"

She settled herself comfortably and studied H. Harold's handsome profile, to cling enhanced on every word of the sweet lullaby he was singing. After the performance, she knew, she would be presented to H. Harold. This had become tradition. Betty was an outstanding beauty. She possessed poise and a gracious manner. Whenever a celebrity came to town those in charge of the particular function then in progress, usually managed somehow to introduce the personage to Betty.

Nine times out of ten the celebrity was pleasantly impressed.

It would be her big moment, thought Betty, the moment for which she had waited almost a lifetime. She would assume her most gracious attitude, her most engaging smile. H. Harold, like the others, would be pleasantly impressed. He was young and handsome; hence he would not feel awkward about asking her if he might call. Of course she would consent. It would be the beginning of her great Romance, the culmination of five years of dreaming.

She was glad now that she had waited, glad that she had merely amused herself with the affection of Ashland's young elite, glad that she had alarmed her mother by scorning young Bob Stevens' proposal to marriage. At last he had arrived! Her knight in armour! There he stood before her very eyes! The man for whom she had waited! Her lover!

The thought was deliciously sweet. Already she had begun to plan. Probably he would take her away. She would leave all this behind; the drab, uneventful life of which she had been a part. Her eyes wandered aimlessly about the room. Familiar faces were everywhere, faces that would soon be left behind. Here and there her gaze fell upon the srange features of visitors, out-of-towners on hand for the concert. She noticed one woman in particular. A thick-set creature, obviously young, but with the marks of old age and worry deeply imprinted on her face. She wore gold-rimmed glasses and seemed to take no active interest in the concert. She seemed dull and bored.

Betty gave a little involuntary shudder. Thank heaven she didn't look like that. Thank heaven she possessed beauty, beauty that would win her the man of her heart, the knight who would figuratively gallop away with her on his steed, into her land of dreams, far away from all things that were drab and dull—dull such as the poor, forsaken creature with the gold-rimmed glasses

Betty roused herself. The concert had come to an end. Amid thunderous applause H. Harold was modestly receiving the felicitations of Mr. Hatfield, chairman of the committee in charge of entertainment. Betty's heart began to pound. In a moment now Mr. Hatfield would look out over the audience, see her sitting there and with a happy smile come trotting down the aisle.

There! He was looking down. She moved slightly so that Mr. Hatfield could see her. Ah, he was coming down the aisle. Betty stood up, graciously accepted Mr. Hatfield's arm and allowed herself to be led toward the platform. As in a beautiful dream she saw H. Harold watching her. He seemed even more handsome, more gallant

Then Mr. Hatfield led her up on the platform. They were surging toward the receiving line. Now it was their turn. Proudly Mr. Hatfield presented the "Queen of our fair village", omitting nothing from his customary flowery, stereotyped speech. Her hand was in that of H. Harold. He was bending low, just as she had pictured. Betty sighed deeply and gazed in to H. Harold's eyes. . .

It was then that H. Harold turned with a little polite gesture. It was then that Betty saw standing beside him the dull looking creature with the gold-rimmed glasses.

"Allow me," H. Harold was saying. "To present my wife. She has been ill and is not herself to-night. I know you will forgive us."

Mr. Hatfield couldn't understand Betty's sudden desire to get down from the platform. But Mrs. H. Harold Bessington understood. And she smiled contentedly and clung happily to her husband's arm.

(Copyright).

POULTRY KEEPING

A Side Line To Agriculture

(By M. V.)

The Fowl and the Bee are two of the most useful creations to mankind in general. Reared on scientific lines they are very paying and of immense advantage to agriculture as side lines. The poor, forlorn farmer will find his scanty income amply supplemented by keeping a few hives and fowls or either. Both these can be started on very limited capital and are within the means of every farmer. Fowls and bees are the most adaptable creatures and so with a little care and management one can thrive well in this industry.

The real battle in regard to poultry-keeping is to start with a good stock. The mistake with many of our farmers and others consists in keeping pen of inferior stock which can be never paying; for though it takes as much to maintain it as a pen of first rate stock, it fails to give sufficient return on account of the poor quality and quantity of eggs laid by the hen. In poultry cheap bargain is always a mistake; quality must be the motto and not quantity.

Grading

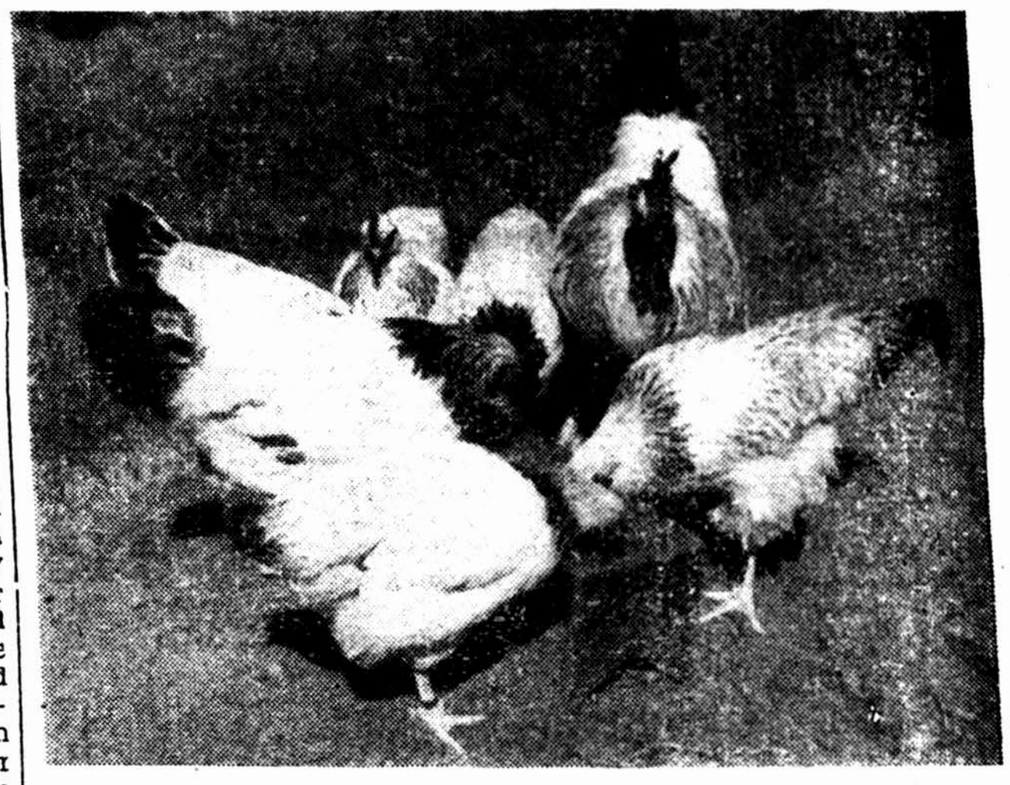
To begin in a small way it is enough if one has a pen of eight hens and a cock. The limited capital at the disposal of the poor Indian farmer may make it impossible for him to go in for thoroughbreds for the entire pen. In such cases grading must be resorted to, starting with one horough-bred cock. Grading is the mating of pure bred males to country females (country hens). The resulting progeny is known as grades. The object of this method is to improve the country hen by continually mating her female offspring to a pure bred male of one variety. First the hens are mated with a pure bred cock of any variety, say Light Sussex. Their progeny is reared with all possible care. As soon as their sex can be distinguished the males are all killed, the best of the pullets selected and again mated in due time to another good Light Sussex cock. (It is important that one variety should be adhered to in the process of grading). The resulting progeny is treated in the same way as before, and the process continued for five generations. The flock of the sixth generation will be found to be 99 per cent pure to Light Sussex blood Thus by grading one can economically improve one's breed in course of time.

No Elaborate Fowl Houses Necessary

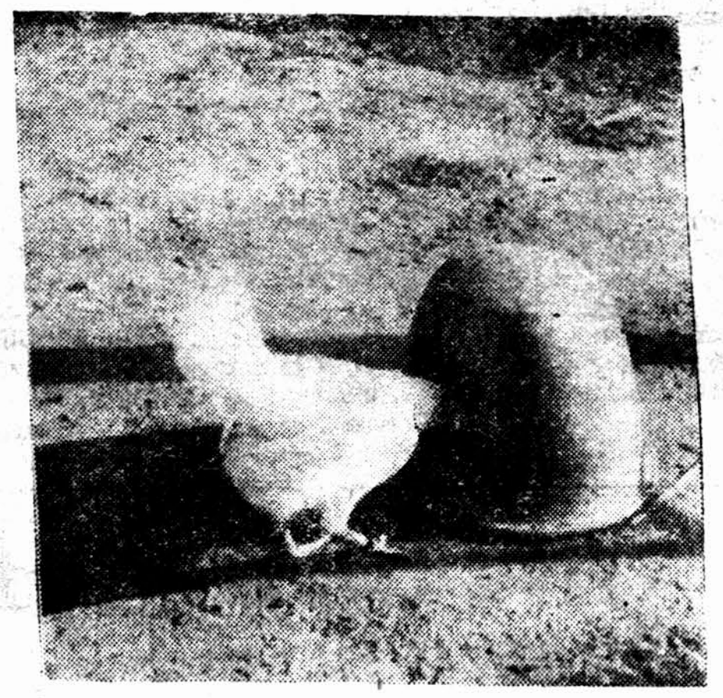
In the prevalent genial climate of our country no elaborate fowl houses are necessary. A good one can be constructed by the farmer himself with bamboos or with some pieces of timber and wire netting. The important points to remember in constructing poultry houses are adequate supply of light and air, proper sanitation, freedom from dampness and other enemies. The house should be provided with perches for the birds to roost, for they get better ventilation and feel more comfortable on perches than on the floor.

To the agriculturist the cost of feeding also is very low as the birds feed on all the waste material (grains, vegetable, and scattered matter) on the farm .They also feed on insects and other pests that are found in the field and thus assist the farmar to overcome in a certain measure the pest trouble.

Generally a good hen eats about four annas worth of food and lays ten annas worth of eggs a month. By keeping a smali flock of twenty five hens the farmer will be earning a little more than ten rupees a month, which will certainly go a long way in making his both ends meet



A pen of Light Sussex grades. The use of a hopper for giving food is both economical and advantageous.



Drinking water for fowls must be stored in a cool place and must be made impossible for the fowls to foul it, as shown above.

Chicks must be given a lot of green food. Photo shows the best way of giving it.

Start the day with a wash or bath with

TEAROSE TOILET SOAP

and you will have a fine feeling of freshness throughout the day.

BOSFA'S TEAROSE SOAP is very ECONOMICAL in use. It is a large size cake—novel in shape which does not permit of any unnecessary melting in water. Its perfume is very alluring.

12 TOLAS A CAKE

BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY

BOMBAY 3.

TRAFFIC EXHIBITION FOR COLOGNE

A World Traffic Exhibition will be held in Cologne in 1940. Its aim is to establish the closest possible relationship between traffic by land, sea and air, and at the same time to give the general public an opportunity to seeing all available means of travel, and the extent to which each has been advanced from the viewpoints of safety, speed and comfort.

The Exhibition will be divided into nine sections. The first will demonstrate the importance of traffic in the international relations of the nations; the second will deal with roads and means of road transport, with, of course, special attention to the network of German Reichsautobahnen as an outstanding example of modern development. The third section will show track traffic in local transport, as, for instance, the terms and underground railways of a large city. The fourth section will be devoted to railways, their rolling stock and plant, and the fifth to waterways, harbours and canals. Section six will concern the important problems of securing co-operation between the chief modes of transport.

The transmission of news, with its remarkable developments in recent years, will be the subject of section seven, and the relation between man and his use of transport that of section eight. Tourist tarffic, and how the development of this is aided by congresses, by art, by sport and other external influences are the subjects of the ninth section. The President of the Exhibition will be Dr. Dorpmueller, German Minister of Transport.

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"ABORTION CLUB":

Reference to the existence of an "abortion club" where, it was stated, women paid a weekly sum for the services of an unqualified abortionist, were made at the Edinburgh conference of the National Union of Railway Women's Guild.

Mrs. Gillespie, of Perth, who referred to this club, said that according to a medical inquiry 90,000 mothers in the country submitted themselves in 1937 for criminal abortion.

The conference approved a resolution calling for termination of pregnancy to be made legal in cases where it was desirable for reasons of health or economy.

X-RAY CONGRESS

The twenty-ninth Congress of the German X-ray Society will be held at Munich from July 2 to 29.

A Page For Women

An Indian Dance

My Dear Kamla,

Thanks so much for the prompt assistance in finding the name of the birds. So they are called 'minivets'. I shall never forget the name now. Did you know there were some two hundred and odd different birds in the Island of Bombay? How many of them do we know? —Hardly a dozen. It is too late for most people at a grown-up age to work up any enthusiasm about Natural History, but do let us hope the future generation will not grow up so devoid of the sense of wonder as to ignore completely the subtle, beautiful and edifying influences of the rich gifts of nature, so profusely provided in our country. We, I think, ought to be born in a desert in the next life, as a punishment!

But we are finding ourselves again! I saw something yesterday that threw me at once into a paroxism of delight. It was at a big social function. A little girl danced and dance she did. For once it wasn't something hybrid and unnatural.

Her little body seemed in complete tune with the rhythm her feet and arms were expressing. She lived every mood that she danced. There was nothing complicated in the steps or in her costume. They were both simple and the charm was entirely in the execution. I am perfectly sure that if she had been hampered by a number of scraves wound around her and suspended from her shoulder, and had fantastic headgears groaning with ugly beads to represent gems, and jasmine garlands round her neck and her wrists, as is customarily done for such dances, she would have completely destroyed the whole dance. Unemployed and unburdened with these gaudy outfits, she did more than justice to herself and her theme—one of the usual Radha-Krishna stories. Yes, India will live her own life again, once again. One can see it dawning in all these little things, more than in the Congress meetings!

But I cannot drop the subject without mentioning something that would not escape my over-critical eye. The parents and relatives, or, perhaps, the promoters of the item, were all gathered in a conspicuous corner of the stage in a little bunch. Each had some claim, and was there obviously to share the glory. One hardly noticed them during the performance, but could not miss their expressions before and after. Yes, they did get their share of glory all right, though they completely spoilt the setting for the dance. The behaviour which might have seemed touching in its naivity, in a village performance, was quite out of place and rather cheap in its effect in so formal a gathering. But, India is young yet, too young to control the motherly pride. Don't you think the whole group might have looked more dignified in one of the side boxes?

Yours,—

* * * *

Shrimati Sita Devi, Secretary to the Yoga Institute of Bombay, who has been invited by the Women's Health Federation of America as an official delegate in appreciation of her valued contributions to health literature for women.

Marriage And Career

Should a woman give up her work after she is married?

It is hardly possible to give an answer straightaway on this matter. In seeing examples one tends to arrive at the conclusion it would be best if women were to give up their work and devote their whole time to their homes —not because when a woman works her home is always neglected, but because marriage relationship between the husband and wife under these circumstances often doesn't work smoothly. The man can't bring himself to forget that he is the lord and master after all, and the modern emancipated woman will have him forget just this very thing. The best course under the circumstances would be to let him have his full responsibility of 'lordship' and 'mastership' instead of lightening the burden by earning with him. Such a man will never appreciate the sacrifice, but will try to find every excuse to find fault and run the wife down to over-compensate for the inferiority feeling that is somewhere gnawing at him. But this same man may become quite an amiable husband, if left to feel big and important by letting him shoulder the burden of his home, even if in doing so the family have to do without a good many comforts and pleasures which they would otherwise get with the extra income.

If, on the other hand, the man is of the type, who wants to establish a comradeship with his wife and is willing to play the genial 'pop' in the family, the arrangement would work very well. His respect and love for his wife will grow for the help, but he too, if he is any man at all, will secretly hope for the time when the necessity for accepting that help would be no longer there. Instead of resenting it, he would plan how he would more than repay her some day when the chance offers itself.

So, before a wife can decide whether she is going to work or give up work, let her study the type her husband is. That alone can solve her problem. It would be fatal, indeed, for her to think it would work equally well with her as it does with another friend. That friend's temperament may be entirely different.

Then there is another reason why a woman wishes to carry on her work. There is an urge that drives her to it and she wouldn't be happy if she were to give it up. With that she also wants the companionship of a man and a family. Let such a woman be very careful in her choice of a husband. He must be a strong understanding man with sufficient importance and power in his own line of work, not to mind being overshadowed by his wife. He must be fairly comfortably off to provide a correct back-ground in which they could both flourish. If such a woman married the average good-natured 'firmly convinced in the divine right of man' type, life would be very empty for her and painful for both of them.

* * * *

Your Daughter

Is my eleven-year-old daughter well brought up?

Answer and decide.

1. Does she interrupt constantly when others are talking?

2. Does she eat untidily?

3. Does she make loud noises when chewing her food?

4. Does she refuse to be amiable to other girls of her own age?

5. Does she refuse to share her toys, books, and belongings with her friends and brothers and sisters?

6. Does she habitually speak rudely to servants?

7. Does she insist on keeping company with her parents and their friends instead of her own?

8. Does she beat her younger brothers and sisters indiscriminately?

9. Does she insist on continuing to make a noise when asked to refrain because some one is ill or sleeping?

10. Does she always forget to say "please" and "thank you" when asking for and receiving things?

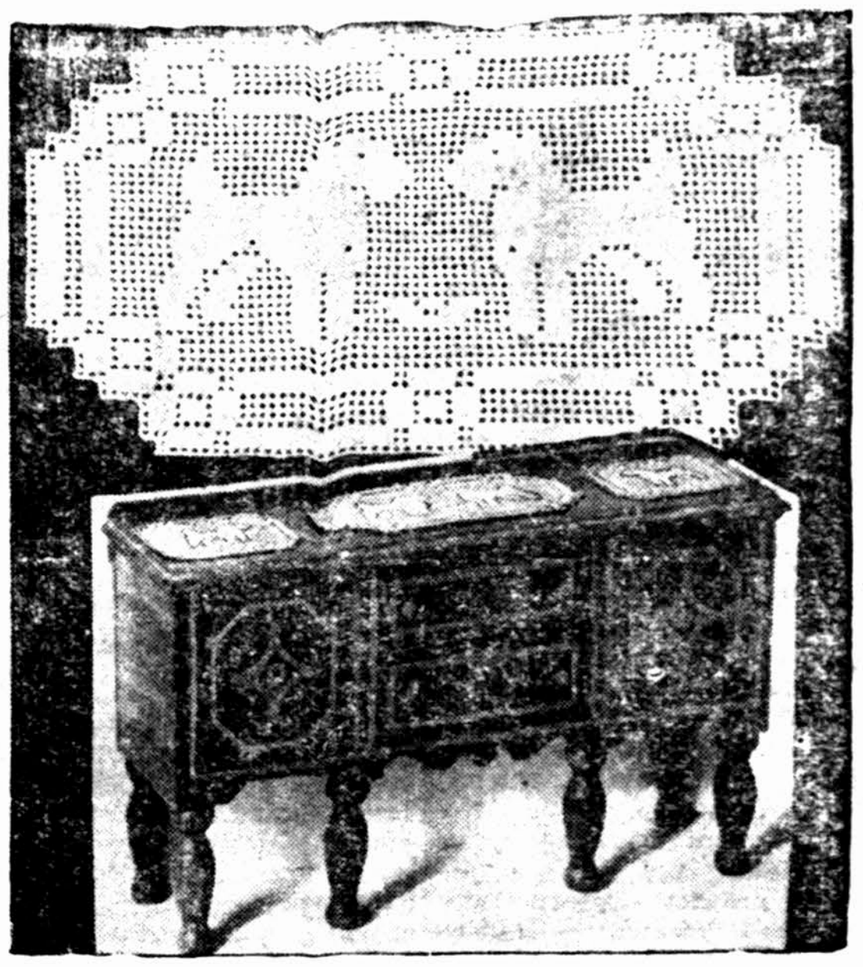
11. Does she sulk often?

12. Does she frown when another girl of her age receives the attention she is accustomed to?

If you can answer "no" definitely to all this questions you can congratulate yourself on your daughter.

Crochet Scotties For Buffet

By RUTH ORR



The mode for dogs here, there, and everywhere does not wane, and we are not surprised, seeing what a charming sort of buffet set they will produce. These appealing pups, worked in heavy cotton, in filet crochet, will make a handsome set in a short time.

Try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream as I did—

and you will see your skin become softer and lovelier every day

Your first jar of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream will be a revelation. No cream you have ever used will cleanse your skin so thoroughly... will penetrate into your pores so deeply... will remove every trace of grime and make-up so quickly. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream will leave your skin so clear, soft, and youthful that you will never again be without it. Start using Perfect Cold Cream... and watch your complexion grow lovelier every day.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A RECORD OF WORLD BRIDGE CHAMPIONSHIP

BEATING THE CULBERTSONS. By Paul Stern. (T. Werner Laurie, Ltd.) Price 5 sh.

This book with an injudicious name is a record of the finals of the World Championship (1937) at Budapest between Austria and U. S. A. The latter were represented by Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson and one other pair, while the former had a team of six players. The Austrians defeated America by a score of 4,740. Incidentally this was the first team to win the newly constituted championship of the world. The next of this series is to be held in New York in 1939.

The book is a detailed record of each of the 96 hands played with an instructive and analytical criticism by the best players of the Vienna Bridge Club and as such gives a certain amount of practical instruction to all Bridge players. On studying the hands illustrated in the book one cannot but come to the conclusion that the Austrians were definitely better both in bidding and play and it was their superior strategy and tactics which defeated the hitherto unbeatable Culbertsons.

Although the Bridge as played in this match cannot be described as faultless or worthy of the exponents who took part in it, yet perusal of the careful and painstaking record in this book will give many a Bridge player a pleasantly instructive hour with the consoling thought that all Bridge players, even the best, whether East or West of Suez, are, after all, human.

M. A. K.

PHYSICS UPTO DATE

THE EVOLUTION OF PHYSICS By Albert Einstein and Leopold Infeld, published by the Cambridge University Press, 1938.—Price, 8s. 6d.

Physics is one of the few subjects which has witnessed a tremendous revolution in ideas since the beginning of this century. Many new inventions such as the thermionic valve photo-electric effect, the low temperature phenomena and other properties of matter, which are the outcome of human attempts at investigation, have been responsible for this. To find a connection between the reality and human ideas has been the task of men like Newton, Copernicus, Maxwell, Planck, Bohr, de Broglie Einstein and others. It is natural that a student of Physics is bewildered by amazing maze of facts and the conceptions provided by these authors.

In the present book, the authors try to find a connecting link between the various physical theories as they grew, and evolve a consistent picture of the different lines of thought. The immensity of this task has been considerably simplified in the hands of Einstein and Infeld, the latter of whom has already made his mark in scientific world by his popular work "The World in Modern Science", published by Victor Gollancz, Ltd. The method of treatment is such as would appeal even to a layman. The publishers have done a distinct service to science by bringing out this publication. We recommend the book to all those who wish to follow the trend of modern physics.

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A WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO ANTHONY ADVERSE

ACTION AT AQUILA. By Hervey Allen. Published by Victor Gollancz, Ltd. Price Sh. 8|6.

This is Hervey Allen's novel of the American Civil War. Based on an obscure battle—so obscure, perhaps, for historians even to bother about—it rises to magnificent dramatic heights and once again reveals the author of "Anthony Adverse" as a consummate artist and a brilliant prose writer. In fact "Action at Aquila" deserves to be classed as one of the finest novels of 1938, for with a plot that can barely stand a searching analysis, Hervey Allen has created a masterpiece which must surely rank as one of the finest portrayals of the grim and stark horrors of war described with a brutal candour and with such vividness that the reader is left gasping at the hideousness and the futility of it all.

Written without bitterness but with brutality, it takes you for a breahless moment right into the battlefield at Aquila, where two opposing detachments meet in a savage encounter, hacking and hewing at each other, while from above, a momentarily dazed Lieutenant orders the artillery to open fire on the massed combatants below irrespective of friend or foe. The result is amazing and instantaneous. "Gaps, aisles and vacant intervals began to appear in that portion of the enrolling mass immediately facing the battery. A process as the rapid melting of solid appeared to be taking place....."

The devastation, the carnage and the confusion is described magnificently and the reader is spared no gruesome details—horses shot from under their riders stagger up in a last convulsion and foaming with blood writhe and stampede through the combatants busy butchering each other. It is an incredible scene. "Men trampled by horses, with crushed faces and broken bones; men with smashed and mangled limbs; men with frightful head-wounds from shrapnel; men riddled by cannister and drilled with rifle bullets; men with oozing weal and raw meat of sabre slashes; poor lost bodies shot through the stomach, lungs and bowels. men and boys." Truly a great triumph of imagination, intellect and prose!

The story revolves round a Colonel Nat Franklin commending the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry who realises the futility of war and the useless slaughter which it entails but carries on, because only thus can America and future generations of Americans be saved from the horrible spectre of civil war.

The story at the beginning moves slowly and painfully and the first fifty pages or so are incredibly boring, but gradually and imperceptibly, the story moves to its brilliant climax, the tempo is quickened and one dashes through page after page of triumphant prose until the terrible crescendo when the two opposing forces clash at Aquila. The plot is sketchy and weak and the characterisation vague. Colonel Franklin is the main character and all the others, including Elizabeth Crittendon and her family, merely flit around the central character and are entirely subordinate to him.

Dr. Holtzmaier is, perhaps, the only other outstanding character. A bizarre but courageous man, who does not distinguish between friend and foe and requisitions such great quantities of chloroform—which he uses enough to put a horse to sleep!—that the authorities begin asking awkward questions. Bland and perpetually smiling, and with the happy knack of coming out with the most ingenious remarks, even he cannot bear the sight of so much slaughter with fortitude. During the battle the casualties come pouring in and frantically he sets about amputating sawing off limbs, cutting and probing, but yet the wounded keep pouring in; he struggles manfully until he cannot bear the sight of blood and mangled bodies any longer and rushes away hysterically to have a bath in the river so that he can cleanse himself of the horrible reek of blood. It is probably the most poignant scene in the book. When, earlier, a man expires under his knife tears of chagrin come into his eyes and he cannot help exclaiming bitterly, "It is der gottam boliticians do dat! Ven dese fellows was schust babies already dey make sbeeches in der Senate. Und now, py Gott, der gloroform is all!" It is, perhaps, in just these hysterical words that we must seek for the moral of this great novel.

ENVER KUREISHI.

BRITISH SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

"MY PART IN A CHANGING WORLD" by Mrs. Pethick Lawrench is a book which should be read by everyone and in particular by women. It is a thrilling story of the English women's struggle for their freedom, written in excellent language and with an intimate knowledge of the people who took part in the movement. In spite of the well-known fact that the author played a prominent part in the struggle herself she has portrayed events and happenings with a sense of justice and fairplay which will strike every reader and ought to convince even the worst opponents of any woman's movement—I am afraid there are many such even in the 20th century—of the necessity for the removal forthwith of all disabilities, whether legal, social, economic or political, under which women in any country still labour. How the call came to women of England to unite in fighting for their rights, how they organised themselves, how differences of class, creed and education vanished in the bond of a common cause, how obstacles were overcome, how indignities and cruelties were cheerfully borne, how Providence sent help sometimes from the most unexpected quarters and in the most unexpected ways, how, in spite of differences of opinion regarding methods of work, the main objective was never forgotten or lost sight of, how from small beginnings the movement grew into a countrywide one demanding leadership of a nigh order, how faith in the justice of their cause and joy in sacrifice of these women were the main factors in their ultimate victory—all these and more are told in a delightful way in this story of her life.

To us, women of India, who are to-day trying to find ourselves, the lessons of courage, self-sacrifice, single-eyed devotion to an ideal, co-operation and united action are such as we shall do well to learn to emulate. The book has also a wider appeal than just the history of a great movement. It can and should inspire the women of the world to-day to unite in the bigger cause of world peace. I sincerely trust, therefore, that the general public and especially my Indian sisters will read this appealing book and learn from it those lessons which will be of great use to all of us in our struggle for our own emancipation.

AMRIT KAUR.

"LOST GENERATION"

LOST GENERATION. by Paul Trent (Ward Lock, London).

An engrossing novel which sustains the interest of the reader to the end is Paul Trent's "The Lost Generation". The theme though commonplace is well evolved. Love, the song the cow died of, is here the divine passion that overwhelms one, body and soul. And age that gave reminder to man of "yester years" is the crux of the situation—it is the lost generation.

Briefly the story runs thus:—Phoebe Martyn, a journalist, with aspirations to be a novelist, Jane Craven, a nurse who specialises in "mental and dipso" cases, and Beatrice Bennets, an actress are bosom friends. Likewise too are Dave Thorpe, a colleague of Phoebe on the "Wire", Bob Curtin, a successful Barrister, and Dick Forshaw, an artist. At a party thrown by Dave Thorpe who is in love with Phoebe, the girls meet Bob and Dick, Curtin is charmed with Jane and Dick is beguiled with the ravishing beauty of Beatrice. The three friends propose to the girls, are accepted, but Phoebe and Jane barter for a six month engagement, while Beatrice consents to marry with a short engagement. During the "interregnum," along come two young dashing naval officers, Raymond Curtin, nephew of Bob, and his chum, Mark Willoughby. Bob introduces the girls to Raymond and admonishes them to show the boy "round town." "Round town" Raymond brings along Mark, and true love then takes its course. No more are the girls in love with love. The middle-aged men now realise that youth will have a say, and withdraw. Amidst their wishes and blessings, Jane marries Mark, and Phoebe Raymond. A simple story well handled and the gamut of emotions cleverely strained.

A. G. M.

"Oda Bog"

In connection with the article entitled "Oda Bog: An Immortal Russian Ode," which appeared on page 9 of last Sunday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," we regret that the name of the writer Mr. Jehangir Ruttonji Screwvalla, was inadvertently omitted. His name was also wrongly given as "Jehangir Rustomji Screwvalla" in connection with another article from him entitled "Happiness" which appeared on page 45 of the same issue.

Improve Your Cricket

Points In Fielding

By CONSTANTINE

(Special For "The Chronicle")

Fielding at cover for a hard hit.

Well, we've talked Test cricket and we've analysed quite a number of things which batsmen and bowlers are supposed to do. Now let's ask ourselves a few questions about our fielding. Here's a thing in which teams like Yorkshire and the Australians have set a remarkably high standard. What can we do to attain that standard?

First of all I'm going to ask you to cast your minds back to the Lord's Test.

It is generally agreed that when Paynter was out on the third day, England, with little over a hundred runs on the board and over half their wickets down, were in serious danger of defeat. As long as Paynter was there the game seemed safe. What I want to draw attention to here is that Paynter was run out.

Let me give a circumstantial account of this running out as it was reported to me by a friend.

Fleetwood-Smith was the fieldsman, and that name at once brings certain points to the mind of any observant cricketer. Fleetwood-Smith is a splendid fieldsman. He looks careless, and does not seem to be bothering much, but note, please, how wonderful is his fielding to his own bowling.

PAYNTER TOOK A CHANCE

Nothing but the keenest anticipation and a confident coolness enables him to drop down and cut off those drives that come hustling back to him off his full-pitches and half-volleys.

He was fielding down at third-man, and Paynter cut the ball to him; an easy single. Fleetwood-Smith misfielded, not purposely, but he might have been deliberately careless and slack in the way he moved towards retrieving the ball. Paynter had one glimpse; saw that the ball was not actually in his hand, and started off for a second run. Fleetwood-Smith was awaiting such a chance.

Like lightning he had the ball and threw low, hard and direct to Barnett, and out went Paynter.

"A run out or a catch can decide the fate of a game, perhaps of a rubber. And after the slips, the most important place in the field is cover-point."

England to-day has no regular cover-point. Neither, for that matter, has Australia

This is an error.

A good fieldsman in front of the wicket will field well anywhere. But cover-point is a special place, and I am glad to see that the Cricketer, Sir Pelham Warner's paper, notes that England needs a cover-point who is a specialist in the position.

Any good batsman on a good wicket keeps playing the ball strongly to cover-point. A batsman like Hammond, even in his defensive strokes, is constantly bombarding cover, and even the batsman who, like Brown, the Australian, is constantly playing back in the modern manner will be forcing the ball to the left to cover-point.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE

This is not the question of the loose ball. On a wicket like the Trent Bridge wicket for the Test, once the shine is off the new ball, you cannot stop the batsman playing the ball away.

This is where the specialist cover-point comes in. He knows almost instinctively, from the placing of the feet of the batsman, in what direction he is going to play the ball. It makes all the difference between just getting there and letting the ball go through for precious runs.

And you cannot go and stand at cover and know these things by instinct You must be accustomed to the place, you must know your batsman and your bowlers.

"And if you are a really good cover-point, and in form, you will save 70 runs at the end of the day."

That is no exaggeration. It is not only the saving of singles and twos from the good length ball which is played away by the strong batsman. You can save many of the hot drives that seem impossible to stop. And the peculiar thing about these terrific drives through the covers is that they are either four or nothing.

HARMONY TO "OFF"

They come down there so fast that if you reach them the batsmen have no time even to get a run. Now if you stop two of those between the start of the game and lunch; four between lunch and tea, and six between tea and the end of the game when the bowling is getting loose you have saved 48 runs clear in boundaries alone.

"But if an ordinary player is at cover, it looks as if many of those shots could not possibly be stopped."

Then there is the question of harmony on the off-side between cover, extra-cover and mid-off. If the three of you know what you are about you can make life a misery to the batsman, especially if the bowling is of a good length and the batsman has to force his strokes.

A few words as to the elements before I go into details. The man who is preparing to make himself into a specialist at cover-point must from start to finish concern himself as much with his footwork as a great batsman.

THINK IT OUT

I notice a good many modern fieldsmen standing with feet wide apart. What they get from that I don't know. I recommend moving forward and, at the moment the batsman plays the ball, one foot slightly in front of the other. But the really important footwork comes as you reach the ball and have to throw it in.

Going down for the ball with one hand.

As I am running to the ball I am working out how I shall pick it up; whether both hands or one shall be used, which wicket I shall throw to and how, and I am judging how I shall place my feet to achieve this.

"I do not reach the ball, pick it up, and then think of what I shall do with it."

Having made up your mind in advance you reach the ball, and shape to suit, so that when you pick up you are in a position to return

As your confidence grows you will find that, having placed your feet properly, you are making one action of the pickup and throw in. But the basis of it is the proper placing of the feet

With this as groundwork for incessant practice, we can see more precisely how to save those 30 or 60 or 70 runs a day that a good cover can save.

AN INDIAN REPLIES TO ALDOUS HUXLEY

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 11.

On Friday last in the shop windows of London a new book was placed for sale. It is by Dr. K. S. Shelvankar. Entitled "Ends Are Means", it discusses many contemporary problems from a philosophical and thical point of view. Dr. Shelvankar argues that tendencies of thought represented by Mr. Aldous Huxley and argued out by him in his book called "Ends And Means" are very pernicious. He shows that that kind of pseudo-spiritual idealism is not only intellectually incoherent, but reactionary in its social implications.

Dr. Shelvankar not only demolishes the position taken up by Mr. Huxley and a great many others who, whether they call themselves pacifists or not, nevertheless share to a greater or less extent the views put forward by Mr. Huxley. Many of these people are influential writers and so-called intellectuals and Dr. Shelvankar regards his book as an attempt to undo the effects of the intellectual confusion and the political misguidance offered to the public by people of this kind. Professor Levy discusses these issues in a long introduction that he has written to "Ends Are Means." He points out how the Huxleyian ideology is anti-scientific and the symptom of an age of cultural disintegration. That is why, he adds, it is so important to combat their views and expose the confusions and fallacies in their arguments, as Dr. Shelvankar has done.

I must point out that the book is not only destructive in its criticism. It does not limit itself to tearing apart the arguments of those against whom it is directed. It contains also a clear and comprehensive statement of the historical and philosophical issues which are involved in these matters and shows us the kind of intellectual background with which we ought to approach the social and political problems of our time if we wish to be clear-headed, consistent and in agreement with all that science has to tell us about nature and society. These are precisely the questions which are uppermost in the minds of all inquiring and enlightened people not only in England but in other countries particularly in India, since they are questions which deal with the inter-relations between politics and morality.

† "Ends Are Means". By K. S. Shelvankar. Lindsay Drummond, Ltd. 3/6.

A BLAZING LIE ABOUT G. B. S.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw read in a newspaper that

G.B.S. TAKES MEAT AFTER 50 YEARS

"It's a blazing lie," he said to a "News Chronicle" reporter, with all his old vigour.

"They put a big heading and said that Mr. George Bernard Shaw, world's best-known vegetarian for half a century.... is taking meat extract as a cure for anaemia.

"I had a bit of a break-up—too much work I have had to take it easy for a couple of months, but I am getting on very well now

"And I want to emphasise that I have stuck to my old vegetarian diet. I don't take meat.

"I am still able to get about."

Short-Stories In Hindi

GALPA-SANSAR-MALA, (Hindi). Published by Saraswati Press, Benares.—Price Annas 8; Pages 244.

This series proposes to acquaint the Hindustani speaking people with the best short stories in all the Indian languages. This is indeed a praiseworthy aim. The book under review contains translating of ten beautiful stories by Gujrat's well-known authors such as Sjts. K. M. Munshi, Dhumketu, Zaverchand Meghani and others. For eight annas 244 pages of enjoyable reading matter is really cheap. We heartily congratulate publishers on their enterprise.

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1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for a 17-year, handsome girl of a very respectable Sunni Muslim family of U. P., reading in matric. Full details with photo to Box No. 10541, "Bombay Chronicle".

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Be a Cartoonist at home. Earn Rs. 200 a month. Details from Raye Burns School, New Delhi. (10506)

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps: —Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (10319)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Overseers through Postal training. Apply to: British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur, (Sind). (R10510)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani. Dentistry. Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10436)

Public Notices

HINDU PILGRIMAGE SPECIAL

September, 1938.

Organised and Conducted by the

G. I. P. Railway.

CHEAP inclusive Fares.

30 DAYS TOUR

Covering 4,000 miles and visiting over 25 places.

HAVE YOU RESERVED YOUR SEAT?

Full details from:
YOUR STATION MASTER or
The Chief Traffic Manager,
BOMBAY.

(8777)

WANTED

Agents to secure orders for our Pictorial Calendars. Novel and latest poses of famous Film Stars, National leaders, Classical and historical designs. We have specially prepared American styled Calendars on Card Board Paper. Tricolour Post-Cards, Advertising fan, Toilet and perfumery labels. Novelty in Calendar line. Ask for terms and beautiful sample set:—The Fine Calendar and Picture Mfg. Co. (Sec. 73), Post Box 11202, Calcutta.

Globe Talkies

SANDHURST ROAD

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.
Fri. Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 P.M.

MASCOT SERIAL in 26 Reels
1st Instalment 12 Reels.

"The Vanishing Legion"

with

HAREY CAREY
EDWINA BOOTH
"Trader Horn" Fame
also
FRANKIE DARRO
WILLIAM DESMOND
HORSE REX.
DON'T MISS.

THE BROADWAY

Kingsway Dadar.

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW at 10-30 a.m.

A MIGHTY CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD OF TO-DAY!

LIKE A FLAMING COMET ..... comes this startling, human picturization of the world in the future!

H. G. WELLS'

"THINGS TO COME"

TO-DAY only at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
One of the best of Frank Capra productions

"IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT"

A Columbia Picture.

PLAZA Dadar

PRABHAT'S SUPER

"KUNKU"

IN

12TH WEEK

TIME AS USUAL

SHPOLA STUPA TO BE REPAIRED

SIMLA, July 22.

Repairs will shortly be undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India to the Shpola Stupa on the Khyber Pass in the tribal areas of the North-West Frontier Province.

This Stupa is one of the best preserved amongst the monuments in the province and was lately visited by the Director General of Archaeology, who found it badly in need of repairs.

Built in the second century A.D., probably by the Kushan Emperors, this Buddhist Stupa stands as the sentinel of the frontier on a mountain ledge overlooking the Khyber Railway and the main road through the Khyber Pass.

Its situation in the midst of the Afridi country unfortunately made the Shpola Stupa the object of raids by the tribesmen from time to time. The interior was ransacked by the Afridis in search of treasure and the surrounding tiny stupas erected by the votaries have also been considerably damaged. It is this damage which it is now intended to make good.—United Press.

Socialists Condemn Amritsar Ban

AMRITSAR, July 21.

At a meeting of the Congress Socialist Party, Amritsar, held yesterday under the presidency of Sardar Gurdit Singh, the action of the District Magistrate in promulgating orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. in Amritsar city for a period of ten days' was severely condemned.

Another resolution condemned the externment of the Ooty bank raid case prisoners from the Punjab immediately after their release.—United Press.

When Orissa Assembly Meets

CUTTACK: July 22.

The "Orissa Gazette" announces that the Orissa Legislative Assembly will meet at 11 a.m. on August 29.

The Governor of Orissa has accepted the resignation of Mr. Radhakrishna Biswas Roy of the office of Parliamentary Secretary with effect from the forenoon of July 12, 1938.—A.P.

Calcutta Condolence For Saklatvala

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The iron merchants of Calcutta held a meeting this afternoon to express their sorrow at the death of Sir Nawroji Saklatwala, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tata Sons, Ltd. and of Lady Jadumoti Mookerjee, widow of the late Sir R. N. Mookerjee.

The market was closed for the latter half of the day in honour of Sir Nawroji and Lady Mookerjee.—A. P.

London Stores Department

SIMLA, July 22.

Sir James Pitkeathly has submitted his report regarding the future position of the London Stores Department.

It will be remembered that the Public Accounts Committee desired the amalgamation of the London Stores Office with the Indian Stores Department here.—United Press.

SAIDAPET, July 22.—Government, it is learnt, have sanctioned a grant of 300 acres of forest land in the Koilpadagal Reserve Forest in Saidapet taluq for establishment of a colony by the Radhaswami Satsang Sabha (a religious institution. — United Press.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

Sir C. V. Raman Signs Fresh Contract

BANGALORE, July 22.

The "United Press" understands that Sir C. V. Raman, former Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has signed a contract to serve the Institute as Professor of Physics.

It would be recalled that the Governing Council of the Institute at their meeting held on May 25, decided that failure on the part of Sir C. V. Raman to sign a fresh contract as Professor of Physics only, on or before July 1, 1938, would be construed as breach of contract.

The Governing Council again meets on July 25.

It is also understood that Mr. C. W. E. Jones, who had resigned his post as Registrar of the Institute has intimated his willingness to continue as Registrar until the Council secures the services of a suitable successor.—United Press.

NEXT CONGRESS R. C. MEMBERSHIP

JUBBULPORE, July 22.

Seth Narsingh Das Agarwal, Bechar Rajendra Sinha, M.L.A., Dr. George Da Silva, Thakur Laxman Singh Chowhan and other prominent members of the town Congress Committee have begun enrolling members for the Reception Committee of the ensuing Congress session in Mahakoshal.

The Committee has decided to contest the ensuing municipal elections and has appointed a sub-committee to draft pledges and rules for the prospective candidates, who will be nominated by a special selection board.—United Press.

PEACE AND EMPIRE CONGRESS

With a view to bring the Colonial and British workers into closer contact with each other and to co-ordinate their work for Peace, a Peace and Empire Congress, organised by a very influential Committee in Britain, will be held at Glasgow on 23rd Sept. 1938.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), has been invited to attend the Congress. It is understood that he proposes to leave by the beginning of September.

The Indian National Congress, and the Trade Union Congress have also been invited.

Thakore Saheb Announces Remissions

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, (By Mail).

At the Durbar held at Sayla on July 13, to commemorate the recognition of the Hon. the Resident for the States of Western India of the succession of the present Thakore Saheb Shree Naransinhji of Sayla State, and attended by Mrs. Egerton, Thakore Saheb of Muli, Rao Bahadur H. D. Raval, Deputy Political Agent, E. K. Agency, Bhayats, officers, other distinguished guests and the leading citizens of Sayla State, Mr. Egerton, Political Agent Eastern Kathiawar Agency, in conveying this recognition on behalf of the Government of India referred to the career of late Thakore Saheb Shree Madarsinhji, C. I. E., the outstanding event of whose 14 years' rule was the confernment upon him in 1927 of the hereditary title of Thakore Saheb and with it the permanent enhancement of the State's Jurisdictional powers of those of the former second class. Thakore Saheb in his speech announced remissions of debt due by the agriculturists and some other concessions to his subjects.

Khare Resigning Premiership

But Governor Wants Time To Consider Before Acceptance

Khare Resigns Leadership Of Congress Party In Assembly Also

WILL MAHATMA'S LIGHT BE C. P.'S GUIDE NOW?

NAGPUR: July 23.

Dr. N. B. Khare had a brief interview lasting about 20 minutes with His Excellency, the Governor. It is understood that the Governor informed Dr. Khare that he wanted time to consider the new situation arising from Dr. Khare's tendering the resignation of the new Cabinet.

Dr. Khare told the Governor that he is proceeding to Wardha to consult the Congress Working Committee and would inform His Excellency of the position after these consultations are over.

The position at present is that the Governor has not accepted the new Cabinet's resignation, and is still giving anxious consideration to the new situation preferring to wait for some time more before deciding his course of action.

After interview with the Governor, Dr. Khare almost immediately left for Wardha by car in order to acquaint the Congress Working Committee of his talks with the Governor this afternoon. —A.P.

WARDHAGANJ: July 23.

Now that Dr. Khare has submitted to Congress discipline by resigning the Ministry, the question is asked: "What Next?"

The Congress High Command itself is awaiting the next move of the Governor, but meanwhile, they are meeting Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon at Shevgaon to acquaint him with the latest developments in the C. P. affairs and to seek his advice and guidance as to the future course of action.

They are expected to seek Gandhiji's advice on the question, if the Governor desires the Congress Party to form the Ministry again as to who should be recommended for the leadership of the Congress Party in the C. P. Assembly, as it is generally anticipated that Dr. Khare will follow up his resignation of the Premiership with the resignation of the leadership of the Party in the Assembly.

The Working Committee may have, in this event to make a recommendation to the C. P. Congress Legislative Party on the choice of a new leader. In view of the happenings of the past few months, the Committee wants to make itself absolutely certain that whoever becomes the next leader, he must be able to keep up the homogeneity of the Party and harmonious relations among its ordinary members. Thus the question of the personnel of the C.P. Ministry is in the melting pot.

(Earlier Cables On C. P. Tangle, Page 22)

KHARE RESIGNS LEADERSHIP OF CONGRESS PARTY

Legislative Party To Meet On Wednesday To Elect New Leader

WARDHAGANJ, July 23.

Dr. Khare was closeted with the Working Committee for four hours, after which it was announced that Dr. Khare had called a meeting of the C. P. Congress Legislative Party on July 27, to elect a new leader as he was resigning his leadership of the Congress Party, in the C. P. Assembly.

The Working Committee is expected to issue a statement on this question, to-night.

The Congress leaders were unable to meet Gandhiji this afternoon owing to heavy rains.—A. P.

KHARE'S STRONG OBJECTION?

Protest Against Ban On Re-Election As Leader

WARDHAGANJ, July 23.

The Congress Working Committee during its afternoon sitting heard Dr. Khare at great length. It is understood that while Dr. Khare was complimented on his readiness to abide by the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee's direction to resign, Dr. Khare was informed that a meeting of the Congress Party in the C. P. Assembly is proposed to be summoned at Wardha on July 27, next for the election of a new leader of the Party. But Dr. Khare was directed not to stand for election as leader at that meeting.

Dr. Khare strongly objected to this limitation being imposed on him thereby preventing him from testing the confidence of his party members in him.—United Press.

DR. KHARE'S STATEMENT

Congress Cabinet Disposes Of C. P. Question

WARDHAGANJ, July 23.

Dr. Khare has issued the following notice:—

"A special meeting of the C. P. and Berar Congress Assembly Party will be held at Wardha, on Wednesday (July 27), at 9 a.m. to consider: (1) The situation created by the resignation of the Premier and his two colleagues, the dismissal of the three Mahakoshal Ministers, the formation of a new Ministry and its subsequent resignation, (2) the resignation of the leader, and (3) election of the leader.

Under some misapprehension telegrams have been sent to some members of the Party informing them that the above meeting will be held at Nagpur. They will please note that the above meeting will be held at Wardha, not Nagpur."

WANTED A LITTLE TIME.

It is understood Dr. Khare has informed the Working Comimittee that he met the Governor, this afternoon, when the Governor asked him not to press for the immediate acceptance of his resignation as the Governor wanted a little time. Dr. Khare told the Governor that he would consult the Working Committee and let the Governor have his reply to-morrow.

Indications are that Dr. Khare is not likely to press for the immediate acceptance of his resignation, but will inform the Governor, to-morrow, that he may take time.

The Congress Working Committee has now disposed of the C. P. question, and will take up the other questions, when it meets at 8 a.m.—A. P.

"Congress Prestige Enormously Increased"

"Madras Ministry Stands Solidly Together"

Hearty Support Of "C. R." To Andhra's Agitation For Separate Province

ELLORE: July 22.

"OTHER MINISTRIES MAY DIVIDE AND QUARREL, BUT I ASSURE YOU THAT THE CONGRESS MINISTRY IN MADRAS STANDS SOLIDLY TOGETHER," observed Sjt. Rajagopalachari, Premier, addressing a public meeting here.

Adverting to the formation of a separate Andhra Province, the Premier said that HE REPRESENTED THE ENTIRE TAMIL COUNTRY, AND, IN THAT CAPACITY, HE GAVE THE WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT TO ANDHRAS IN THEIR AGITATION FOR ANDHRA PROVINCE.

THE PRESTIGE OF THE CONGRESS GOVERNMENT HAD ENORMOUSLY INCREASED, HE ADDED, BY THE SUCCESS OF THE PROHIBITION ACT, AND THE DEBT RELIEF ACT, AND THEY EXTORTED THE RESPECT OF ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA BY THEIR SUCCESS.

EVERY ACT OF GOVERNMENT IS A STRUGGLE, AND YOU DO NOT KNOW IT, NOR THE STRENGTH REQUIRED TO MEET IT, CONCLUDED THE PREMIER.—A. P.

"Not Opportune Moment For Diverting Country's Energies"

Reply To Linguistic Provinces Deputationists

WARDHAGANJ: July 23.

Three deputations, representing Andhra, Karnatak and Kerala, waited on the Congress Working Committee, this afternoon, and urged on the Committee the need for taking immediate steps for the establishment of Linguistic Provinces, in accordance with the Congress Resolution; and the repudiation of the Secretary of State's statement in this connection.

It is understood that the Working Committee having heard the deputationists, told them that, while Congress accepted the principle of Linguistic Provinces, the Committee could not undertake to do anything immediately to achieve this object, until the Congress had secured full power in respect of the governance of the country.

Moreover, the Committee pointed out that the present was not the opportune moment to divert the country's energies and attention on such a question.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL REPRESENTS INDIA

International Peace Campaign Conference

PARIS, July 23.

Eighty-five delegates from 30 countries, are attending the Two-Day International Peace Campaign Conference, to discuss "Action on the bombardment of open towns and restoration of peace."

The British Delegation includes 10 members of the House of Commons, representatives of Churches and Trade Unions.

There are strong delegations from Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

India is represented by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—Reuter.

Subhas On Need Of Determined Opposition

WARDHAGANJ: July 23.

With reference to the British Government's plans to impose the Federal Scheme on the people of India, the Congress President is understood to have opined that, now that the British authorities seem to have realised the real strength behind the Congress opposition to the proposed scheme, it was all the more necessary to maintain an attitude of determined opposition in every possible manner on their part so that the enemies of India in England might not get any excuse to stay the hands of the British authorities to concede to the demand of

(Continued on Page 38)

AUSTRALIA'S 19 RUNS LEAD IN FIRST INNINGS

English Bowlers In Form At Leeds

Bradman's 12th Century Of Season

England 49 For No Loss At Close In 2nd Venture

England (1st Innings)	*223*
Australia (1st Innings)	*242*
England (2nd Innings for no loss)	*49*

In the fourth Test match, at Leeds, Australia established a lead of 19 runs in the first innings.

A feature of Saturday's play was the Australians' struggle for runs against accurate English bowling, supported by excellent fielding.

BRADMAN'S 103

BRADMAN DID NOT SEEM TO BE WORRIED ABOUT THE DIFFICULT SITUATION AND GAVE A FINE EXHIBITION OF HIS USUAL VARIETY OF STROKES, IN CARRYING HIS BAT FOR HIS 12TH CENTURY OF THE SEASON AND THE 15TH AGAINST ENGLAND.

THF TOURISTS' SKIPPER CONTRIBUTED A CHANCELESS 103 OUT OF THEIR TOTAL OF 242.

FARNES AND BOWES.

Farnes did useful work with the ball, his closing analysis being 26 overs, 3 maidens, 77 runs and 4 wickets; while Bowes justified his inclusion in the English side by capturing 3 wickets for 79 runs.

England had made 49 runs for no loss, when the stumps were drawn on Saturday.

LONDON, July 23.

At Leeds, queues three-quarters of a mile long rapidly filled the ground, and there were 30,000 spectators at the start.

There was sunshine for several hours from dawn but later turned to dull and the weather was threatening at 11-30 a. m.

The wicket is expected to be faster

STRUGGLE FOR RUNS

The Australians were struggling for runs from the start.

Farnes and Bowes, who were in charge of the English bowling, were very accurate and were supported excellently by fielding. There were several maidens. 50 of the innings was reached in 75 minutes, an addition of 18 runs on Saturday morning being accomplished in 30 minutes.

Australia's first boundary was scored in the 95th minute of the innings, Fingleton off driving Wright's no ball.

Fingleton and Barnett were batting with 26 and 21 respectively with the total at 69 for 1 wicket.

Fingleton continued to dig in Verity, who was keeping good length and turning the ball but Wright was expensive, when he went on to bowl from the opposite end. Fingleton, who was playing stolid innings, attempting a legturn off Verity's fifth over, was bowled for 30 (87/2/30). Fingleton batted for 130 minutes and in partnership with Barnett added 59 runs in 95 minutes.

Bradman joined Barnett and 100 of the innings was sent up when the Australians had occupied the crease for 150 minutes. Barnett reached his individual 50 in 120 minutes. Then he wildly hit a ball from Farnes and was caught by Price for 57 (128/3/57). Barnett was at the wicket for 130 minutes, his score including 5 fours.

This brought Bradman and McCabe together and they were batting with 17 and 0 respectively with the total at 128 for 3 wickets, when lunch was taken.

Turnstiles were closed at 1 p.m.

2 CHEAP DISMISSALS

On resumption after lunch Bowes and Farnes opened England's attack. In the fourth over McCabe played Farnes backs instead of forward, with the result that his off stump was flattened (136/4/1).

In the next over Badcock succumbed to an in swinger from Bowes, being bowled off stump for 4 (145/5/4). Bradman looked set for a big score.

Bradman and Hassett were together with 35 and 0 respectively when the total was 151 for 5 wickets.

The light was none too good at this stage.

Bradman did not seem worried over the serious position and regaled the audience with his varied stroking and smashing. He drove Verity to the leg boundary and reached his 50 in 90 minutes. Hassett had scored only 3, when he had been at the wicket for 20 minutes. Hassett-Bradman partnership added 50 runs, when Hassett was caught in the slips by Hammond off Wright for 13 (195/6/13.) Bradman had now scored 64 out of a total of 196 for 6 wickets. Waite filled the vacancy.

BRADMAN SET

The attendance had now increased to 35,000 Hassett batted for one hour for his 13. Waite played very cautiously. Bradman mishit a fulltoss from Verity for a single and sent up 200 of the innings, when it had lasted for 255 minutes. Hammond brought back Bowes.

The Australians appealed against light which was upheld with the score at 205 for 6 wickets. Bradman was batting with 71 while Waite had made 2 runs.

BRADMAN'S VIGOROUS INNINGS

Play was resumed after quarter of an hour. Farnes opened bowling with the new ball. Bradman was playing a vigorous game from the re-start of the game. He took 9 off the first 3 balls and followed it up with a couple of leg strokes. He squarecut Bowes, and with that Australia had lead over England's first innings score of 223. Waite batted for 45 minutes and scored 3 singles before he was caught by Price off Farnes (232/7/3).

Bradman shortly afterwards completed his twelfth century of the season and the fifteenth century against England. The Australian captain scored only 3 more runs before he was bowled by Bowes for 103 (240/8/103). O'Reilly was out at the same total having scored 2. He was caught by the English captain off Farnes (240/9/2). Bowes claimed the tenth Australian wicket, when he bowled McCormick for 0.

Fleetwood Smith was batting with 2 with 5 extras making the total of 242.

BRADMAN BOWLED.

Bradman was bowled for the first time in the present tour in one of the best innings of his career. At the crucial stage he made a few false strokes and was seldom beaten. The innings fizzled out after Waite's dismissal.

ENGLAND'S SECOND INNINGS.

Edrich and Barnett opened England's second innings. Edrich when 7, gave a low catch in slip, off O'Reilly, but Fleetwood-Smith failed to accept it. Edrich was also in difficulties against Fleetwood-Smith. Barnett sent O'Reilly brilliantly to the off-boundary, while Edrich pulled him for 3. Both O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith made the ball turn and when 20, Edrich appeared to offer a difficult catch to O'Reilly at short-leg, off Fleetwood-Smith.

The attendance was 33,000 and

(Continued on Page 38)

Republican Battalions Totally Wiped Out

Nationalists Enter Valencia Province

SALAMANCA: July 23.

In the course of their advance along the Teruel-Castellon Front, the Nationalists have entered Valencia Province, according to a Nationalist Communique, which also claims that a catastrophic defeat has been inflicted upon the Republicans.

THEY CAPTURED A SECTOR ON THE CATALAN FRONT, WHEN TWO REPUBLICAN BATTALIONS WERE COMPLETELY WIPED OUT.—Reuter.

POLISH AIR LINER CRASH

14 Killed Including Japanese Military Attache

BUCHAREST: July 23.

The Japanese Military Attache at Warsaw and several high Rumanian Air officials were among the 14 persons killed, when a Polish air-liner crashed near the Polish-Rumanian Frontier.—Reuter.

CHINESE GUNS SILENCED

Japanese Combined Drive On Yangtse

TOKIO: July 23.

The Japanese Military and Naval Forces have started a combined drive on Kiukiang on the Yangtse, and they claimed that the river booms have been removed, mines swept up and Chinese guns on both banks silenced.

The Japanese Army, Navy and War 'planes are participating in the general offensive.—Reuter.

Athletic Championship At White City

LONDON: July 23.

In White City Athletic Championships Princeton and Cornell beat Oxford and Cambridge by 9 events to 3. A.G.K. Brown of the Cambridge University won the 440 yards and half-mile races.

Crossley Holland of Cambridge won the one-mile race. The Americans won the rest.—Reuter.

Mild 'Quake Shock At Viramgam

AHMEDABAD: July 23.

A message from Viramgam, 40 miles from Ahmedabad, states that a mild earthquake shock was felt there and the surrounding area for two seconds.

The people became panic-stricken, and came out of their houses. No damage is reported.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

NEHRU LEADS INDIAN DELEGATION.

PARIS: July 23.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru headed the Indian Delegation, numbering 10, which attended to-day's meeting of the Conference.

He did not speak to-day, but he may do so to-morrow.

Interviewed by Reuter, Pandit Nehru said that his plans at present were nebulous, but he expects to leave Paris on Wednesday, or Thursday on a short holiday in France; thereafter, he may go to Czechoslovakia and, perhaps, to Vienna and Budapest.—Reuter.

HEADING FOR WAR?

LONDON: July 23.

Leonjou Haux, the Secretary-General of the French Labour Federation, declared at the Paris Conference: "WE ARE HEADING FOR WAR, AND IT IS ONLY THOSE WHO ARE PREPARED TO ACT, WHO ARE DEFENDING THE CAUSE OF PEACE."

The American Delegate, Mr. Atkinson, referred to the enthusiasm of the American people for action in favour of Peace.

The Dean of Chichester stressed the necessity of all civilised countries, who believe in Peace, standing together against aggressors. He suggested the boycott of countries, who are responsible for the horror of bombing the civilians.

The woman-Member of the House of Commons, Doctor Summerskil, arrived from Barcelona and described the results of air bombardments and appealed to the Delegates to act immediately to try to limit the horrors or war.—Reuter.

Crowds Cheer King On Return

Enthusiastic Scenes At Dover And Palace

LONDON, July 22.

Great cheering from thousands assembled at the Dover Admiralty Pier and the cliffs surrounding the town welcomed Their Majesties back to England. Both the King and the Queen looked extremely well after four busy days in France. A brief reception was held at the quayside where Admiral Evans, the Commander-in-Chief and the Mayor of Dover greeted Their Majesties.

Thousands more gathered at the Victoria Station long before the arrival of Their Majesties while crowds lined on the route to Buckingham Palace, where scenes reminiscent of Coronation week were witnessed.

The Royal train arrived at 9-14 p.m., the Queen was dressed in all white while the King wore a grey lounge suit. Their Majesties drove slowly through the crowded streets to Buckingham Palace. As the Royal car turned into Victoria Street, crowds of cheering men and women surrounded the car which was brought to a standstill until the mounted police cleared the way for Their Majesties. Their Majesties entered the Palace to the accompaniment of wave upon wave of cheering. Later the Queen closely followed by the King appeared on the balcony of the palace in response to the cries from the crowd. The Queen bowed and waved her hand repeatedly and kissed her hand to delighted crowds who tossed their handkerchiefs, hats, gloves and papers in the air. Their Majesties stood motionless side by side while the crowd joined in singing National Anthem.

"CIVIL AIR GUARD"

New National Organisation In England

LONDON, July 23.

Sir Charles Kingsley Wood has announced a new national organisation known as the "Civil Air Guard,' to be established without delay, and open to all between 18 and 50, irrespective of sex. The scheme, said Sir Charles Kingsley Wood, will bring about a revolutionary change in flying costs, with the subsidies paid to light aeroplane clubs, to which the scheme is linked, the cost of qualification for "A" licence is reduced approximately to £2.

It is believed that the scheme which reduces flying costs to about half a crown an hour, will produce a pool of experienced flyers from whom it is possible to draw pilots and other useful aviation assistants in an emergency.—Reuter's Special.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD

SANTABARBARA (California): July 23.

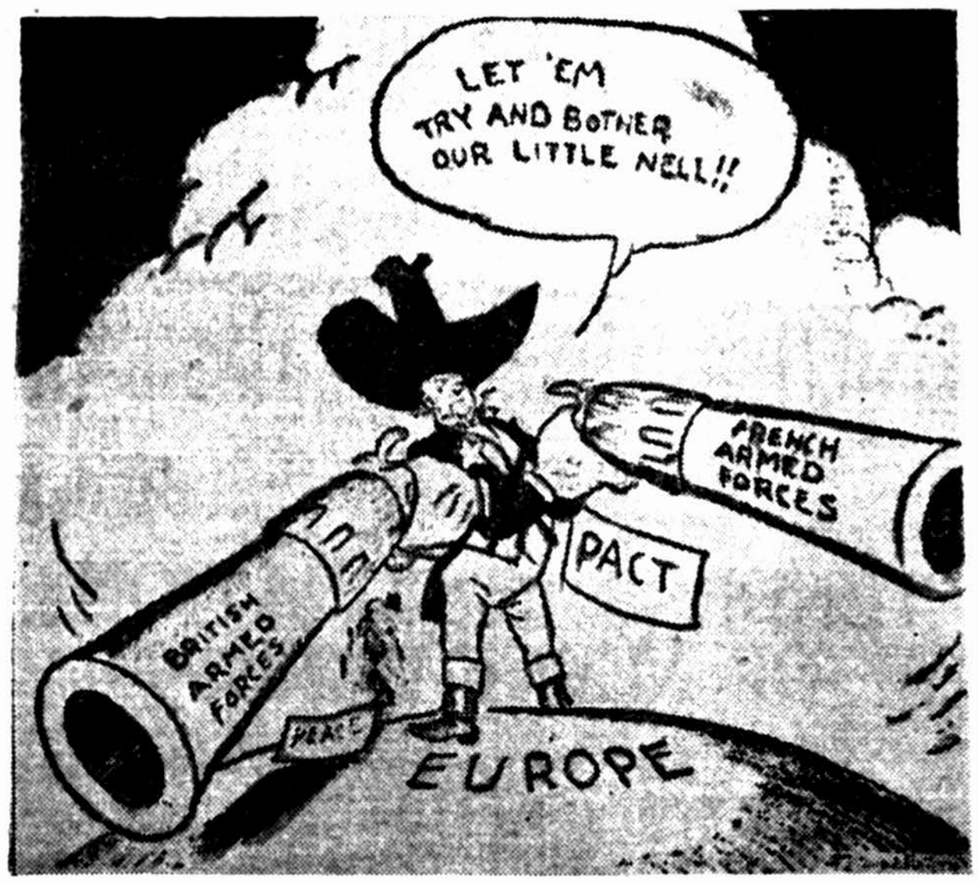
Mrs. Thompson (nee Katherine Rawls), the Olympic swimmer, has established a world's one-mile freestyle swimming record of 23 minutes, 47 4|10 seconds. Previous record was 24 minutes, 7 2|10 seconds.—Reuter.

TONY GALENTO DOWN WITH PNEUMONIA

LONDON July 23

It is reported from Orange, New Jersey that Tony Galento, the heavyweight beer-trained publican who has been ranked second in American after Joe Louis is confined in hospital with pneumonia and is serious.

The scheduled non-title fight against John Henry Lewis of Philadelphia on July 26 has been indefinitely postponed.—Reuter.



AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIANCE.
Martin in "The Houston Chronicle."

Only "A Press Speculation"

Truth About Talks Between German Ambassador And Chamberlain

LONDON, July 23.

Stories that Herr Hitler had suggested four-Power talks in order to hammer out a settlement of the Sudeten German problem, in the interview between the German Ambassador and Mr. Chamberlain are dismissed officially in Berlin as "a press speculation."

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent in London says that it can be stated with authority that in the course of a friendly conversation with Mr. Chamberlain before going on leave, the German Ambassador gave a renewed assurance of Germany's peaceful intentions and of its desire to see an amicable and satisfactory solution of new way and in entirely different the Sudeten Question.

Mr. Chamberlain gave the German Ambassador certain assurances regarding the continued exercise of the good offices of the British Government in Prague. It is learned that no concrete proposals were made by either side, nor were any new suggestions under discussion.—Reuter's Special.

Mexican Gold For U. S.

NEW YORK, July 23.

That Mexico during the last three weeks shipped over ten and a quarter million dollars worth of gold to New York is the disclosure made by the United States Department of Commerce.—Reuter.

DOLLAR-STERLING AGREEMENT MOVE

Hull Knows Nothing About It

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Mr. Cordel Hull, Secretary of State, at a Press Conference yesterday, said that the negotiations in connection with an Anglo-American trade agreement were progressing and had not halted as had been reported from abroad.

Mr. Hull reiterated that he knew nothing of any negotiations between Britain and the United States regarding a Dollar-Sterling Agreement.—Reuter.

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES DECLINE

NEW YORK, July 23.

Industrial employment in America declined by 140,000 workers between mid May and mid June, says the Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Reuter.

"HIGHLY FANTASTIC" RUMOURS

Following the conversations between Lord Halifax and M. Bonnet and a visit of Herr Vondircksen to Mr. Chamberlain to-day a crop of rumours has arisen. It is suggested that Germany has mooted the idea that Germany, Italy, France and Britain might discuss the Gzech problem and Germany guarantee Czechoslovakia's integrity for five years, if Czech problem is settled.

Other rumours suggest the willingness of Germany to discuss the qualitative limitation of the air arms.

Authoritative British quarters however describe all these rumours as "highly fantastic."—Reuter's Special.

"NATIONAL PRIDE", NOT "MOURNING"

Austria To Celebrate Dollfuss Day To-day

VIENNA: July 23.

The fourth anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Dollfuss by Nazis will be celebrated to-morrow throughout Austria as a day of "National Pride" instead of national mourning.

Herr Hess, who is Hitler's Deputy, will address a demonstration at Klagenfurt, which relatives of thirteen Nazis hanged for the assassination, will attend.

Herr Hess may announce "retrial" of Otto Planetta and fellow-assassins.

The Catholic Church will broadcast a requiem mass from Salzburg Cathedral, for thirteen dead "heroes."

In previous years, these masses were broadcast in Dr. Dollfuss' memory.—Reuter.

RECEPTION TO LINLITHGOWS

British And Egyptian Ministers Present At India House Function

LONDON: July 22.

There was a brilliant assemblage of Cabinet Members, Diplomats and members of society at the reception at India House, tonight, to meet the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

In addition to several British Cabinet members, Mahmoud Pasha (Prime Minister of Egypt), and Egyptian Ministers, Sir R. Y. Pasha, Osman Pasha and Badawy Pasha and the Aga Khan were present.

Mahmoud Pasha, the Aga Khan and the Egyptian Ambassador were previously among the guests at a private dinner party by the High Commissioner and Lady Noon.—Reuter.

INDO-EGYPTIAN TRADE RELATIONS

Zaffrulla To Meet Cairo Representatives

LONDON, July 22.

It is understood Sir Mahomed Zaffrulla Khan is likely to meet the Egyptian Government representatives at present in London to discuss with them trade question between India and Egypt.—

TWO CONSTABLES KILLED

Attack On Lorry Of Jewish Settlers

JERUSALEM, July 22.

Two Jewish supernumerary constables were killed and three settlers wounded when a lorry from Ramat to Hakovesh was ambushed from the roadside orange groves. The lorry's escort returned the fire. Two Arab attackers were killed.

Jewish labourer was shot dead at Motza to the West of Jerusalem.—Reuter.

JEWISH WATCHMAN AMBUSHED

HAIFA, July 22.

A Jewish watchman was ambushed and fatally injured while guarding vineyards to the South of Haifa. He is the ninth Jew killed in Palestine in twenty-four hours. It is learned that the Government will shortly appoint two Muslim Councillors for Jerusalem to replace those deported. One of the new Councillors will be the Mayor.—Reuter.

IRISH YOUTHS ATTACK ITALIAN SAILORS

DUBLIN July 23.

Bands of young men shouting "remember Abyssinia" attacked sailors from two Italian naval training ships visiting Dublin. Some sailors were severely manhandled and followed by jeering crowds as they fled.

Eventually the police took control and took the sailors to the dock in police tenders, accompanied by armed constables.—Reuter.

C. P. PREMIER CONFESSES ERROR

"I ACTED IN HASTE," HE SAYS

Congress Executive In Session

Subhas Reviews Situation And Deplores Crisis In C. P

WARDHAGANJ, July 23.

The morning sitting of the Congress Working Committee adjourned at 11-30 a.m. to reassemble in the afternoon. Although no formal resolution was adopted, it is gathered that discussion centred mainly round the C.P. situation.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived here after 10 a.m. and joined the Committee's meeting.

The "United Press" understands that the proceedings of the Committee were initiated by the Congress President with a speech, in the course of which he surveyed the political situation in the country since they met last at Bombay.

He is reported to have referred to the unfortunate dissensions within the Cabinet ranks in C.P. and Berar and deplored that, while the Congress Ministries in six other provinces were acting as a team with a view to carrying on administration in their respective spheres as best as they could, their Congress friends in C.P. should have been unable to adjust their differences to the detriment of their fair name of the Congress as also to the best interests of the province.—United Press.

Khare Sees C. P. Governor

Latter Refuses To Accept Resignation

NAGPUR, July 23.

Dr. N. B. Khare, who tendered the resignation of his New Cabinet, had a twenty minutes' interview with Sir Francis Wylie, the Governor, this afternoon. It appears that the Governor informed Dr. Khare that he could not accept the resignation of the Cabinet forthwith and wanted time to consider the situation. Dr. Khare, it is learnt, informed His Excellency that he would communicate the conversation to the Congress Working Committee and communicate with His Excellency later.

Dr. Khare left for Wardha later to communicate with the Congress leaders there.—A.P.

Earlier

NAGPUR, July 23.

It is reliably understood that Dr. Khare has just received a message from His Excellency the Governor asking Dr. Khare to see His Excellency. Dr. Khare accordingly will meet the Governor at Government House at 2-30 this afternoon and discuss the situation created by his resignation.

It is presumed that Dr. Khare will later proceed to Wardha by the Calcutta Mail to acquaint the Congress Working Committee with the results of his talks with the Governor.—A.P.

Unflinching Loyalty To Congress

TENDERS RESIGNATION OF NEW CABINET

WARDHA, July 23.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press this morning about the C. P. Ministerial tangle which culminated in the resignation of Dr. N. B. Khare and his colleagues from the newly-formed Ministry:—

"The members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress asked the Hon'ble Dr. Khare and his colleagues Messrs. R. M. Deshmukh, P. B. Gole and Piarelal Singh to meet them in the evening on July 22. The Congress President had also arrived by the time. They acquainted themselves with the developments that had taken place and after discussion Dr. Khare and his colleagues expressed regret for what had happened and decided to tender their resignations and intimated that fact to the Secretary to the Governor on the 'phone at about 11-30 p. m. last night. Thereafter they left for Nagpur."

Dr. Khare has informed the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on the 'phone that a formal letter of resignation has been sent to His Excellency the Governor this morning.

The letter is as follows:—

NAGPUR, July 22, 1938.

Dear Sir Francis, Since my resignation and formation of the new cabinet I have had an opportunity of consulting the Congress President and the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee. As a result of this consultation I have come to realise that in submitting my resignation and forming a new Cabinet I acted hastily and committed an error of judgment.

I, therefore, herby tender resignation on behalf of mine and my colleagues.—Yours sincerely, KHARE.
—United Press.

TALKS THAT LED TO RESIGNATION

Enquiries in informed circles by the Associated Press show that Dr. Khare spent a considerable time last night before the Parliamentary Sub-Committee arguing that the action he had taken both in resigning and forming the new Ministry was strictly constitutional, and that it was taken in good faith. If the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee held that his action was wrong, and would tend to undermine Congress discipline, he was prepared to resign. His three other colleagues, Mr. Deshmukh, Mr. Gole and Mr. Pyarelal Singh, also expressed their readiness to abide by the decision of the Parliamentary Board.

The Parliamentary Sub-Committee then pointed out to Dr. Khare and his colleagues that by precipitately resigning without sanction of either the Parliamentary Sub-Committee or the Working Committee and making the Governor dismiss the three Mahakoshal Ministers, he had acted against Congress discipline and even 'played into the hands of the Governor". He should therefore unhesitatingly resign and leave the entire matter in the hands of the Congress Working Committee.

Shortly before midnight Dr. Khare agreed to do this, and telephoned to the Secretary to the Governor of his intention to resign with the whole Cabinet this morning. Accordingly Dr. Khare submitted his Cabinet's resignation this morning to the Governor and phoned to Wardha to that effect.

After the receipt of this telephone message Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, issued a statement together with Dr. Khare's letter of resignation.

No news has yet been receivd here from Nagpur whether the Governor has accepted the resignation and what steps he proposes to adopt.—A. P.

KHARE'S STATEMENT

NAGPUR, July 23.

Dr. N. B. Khare, who resigned his Premiership at the bidding of the Congress President last night has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I note that my resignation along with two of my colleagues in the previous Cabinet on July 20 was regarded as hasty and inopportune by the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee and consequently I was asked to tender my resignation on behalf of the new Cabinet formed.

"I was extremely pained to find that my action in precipitating matters was construed as a defiance of the Congress High Command and my joining hands with the anti-Congress forces in the Province.

"I take this opportunity of stating that I yield to none in my allegiance to the Congress and that Press propaganda carried on against me is interested and mischievous.—A.P.

Problem Before Governor

Khare May Be Invited Again

WARDHAGANJ, July 23.

With the resignation of Dr. Khare, Premier, and his new colleagues in obedience to the mandate of the Congress High Command, the C. P. Ministerial drama has entered yet another stage in which the next step now lies with Sir Francis Wylie, the Governor.

Further line of action on the part of the Congress Working Committee, it is pointed out, will depend upto what decision the Governor will take on the new resignations.

The Governor may follow either of the following two courses namely, after accepting Dr. Khare's resignation, the Governor may call upon him once again, as Leader of the majority party in the C.P. Assembly to form a new Ministry or send for someone else who may be in a position to undertake the responsibility of forming a Ministry.

If the Governor adopts the first course, it is understood that Dr. Khare will inform the Governor that he cannot undertake the responsibility without consulting the Congress Working Committee. If the Governor agrees to wait, then Dr. Khare will come back to Wardha and place the new situation before the Working Committee. The Committee will then consider the new situation.

There is general satisfaction in Congress circles here that Dr. Khare has realised his mistake and admitted it and readily agreed to submit himself to Congress discipline.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

The Working Committee met at 8-30 p.m. with only eight members present and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose presiding. The following were present: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Kripalani, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mr. Mehtab and Mr. Shankarrao Deo.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Sarat Bose are arriving later in the course of the day. The absentee members are Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.—A. P.

Karachi.—Sjt. Rewashanker M. Pancholi, owner of number of picture houses all over India including Karachi, Lahore and Allahabad returned to Karachi from tour abroad on 19th inst. by Dutch 'plane. He visited America, England and European countries in the course of his tour.—A. P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 12, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 25, 1357
Parsi: Behman 22, 1307
Hightide: 9-47; 21-14
Lowtide: 2-44; 15-46
Sunrise: 6h. 12m
Sunset: 7h. 17m.

KARNATAK SANGH

The Fifth Anniversary of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, will be celebrated at the Brahman Sabha Hall, Girgaum, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), from 10-30 a.m. onwards, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, the well-known economist, has kindly consented to preside. The programme consists of dinner, elocution competition, presidential address, vocal music and the staging of a Kannada drama.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Dreams and Dreamers" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy and Austria per s. s. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 26th instant.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH

A free public discourse in Hindi on the "Message of Srimad Bhagavat" or "Bhagavatdharma" will be delivered at the above math, Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road on Sunday evening at 7-30.

PUBLIC MEETING OF HINDUS

To-day (Sunday), at 8 p.m. (S.T. a public meeting of Hindus will be held at Arya Samaj Hall Girgaum Back Road to censure the cowardly attack on the well-known Arya Samagist Mr. Khanna.

COLVALLENSES UNION

A general meeting of the sons of Colvalle, Camorlim and Chicalim will be held at St. Sebastian Goan High School, Dabul, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 11-15 a.m.

RAM-MARUTI UTSAV

An Annual General meeting of the Shri Ram-Maruti Maharaj Punyatithi Utsav Mandal Dadar, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the C. K. P. Dnyatigriha, Ram-Maruti Road, Dadar when all the members of the community are requested to be present.

PHYSICAL CULTURISTS ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the physical culturists of Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day (Sunday), in the hall of Modern High School at Sikka Nagar, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4 at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) where an association of physical culturists will be formed.

DR. ALTMANN'S LECTURE

Under the joint auspices of the Muslim Students' Union and the Young Theosophists, Dr. T. Altmann, Ph. D. will lecture on "Education of the Illiterate" to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also "INSIDE NAZI GERMANY"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Jury's Evidence" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Sins of Children" Daily at 3-30, 6-20 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Baroness and the Butler" Daily at 5-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Joy of Living" Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—We Three" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
CAPITOL—"Vivacious Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Ebb Tide" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Knight without Armour" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abhagin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"It Happened one Night" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Lakshmiche Khel" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Path of Glory" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Vanishing Legion" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

THE COMPOUNDERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, the fourth of series of the lectures of interest to the compounders will be delivered by Dr. S. H. Marathe, M.B.B.S., on "Prevention of venereal diseases", to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. in the premises of Maratha High School, Opera House.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

A general meeting of the Bombay Students' Union, suburbs, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at "Satya Sadan," opposite Dr. Moses' Hospital, Ghodbunder Road Santa Cruz.

Sjt. Jaswant Thakar, Vice-President, Surat Students' Union Jt. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Students' Federation and a well-known student worker will preside

TIVIMNENSES UNION.

Under the auspices of the Tivimnenses Union there will be a High Mass with Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament followed by Benediction in honour of St. Christopher, Patron of Tivim, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at St. Francis Xavier's Church Dabul.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, there will be a public lecture by Mr. R. S. R. Iyer, M.A., L.T., G.D.A. (Exam.), Principal Laxmi T. and C. Institute on "Educated Unemployed" to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Institute premises. Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Chairman Improvement's Committee, Bombay Municipality, has kindly consented to preside.

BARKOOR BILLAVARA CHARITY SANGHA.

The 21st General Body Meeting of The Barkoor Billavara Charity Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs. Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute Press Cot Road, Trafford House, Fort Bombay.

BOMBAY YARN AND SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

'An At-Home to Sheth Purshottamdas Popatlal, President of the Association, on the eve of his departure to the Continent at the Chikishaka Samooh High School, Wagle Hall, Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.)'

MEDICAL LICENTIATES ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of All-India Medical Licentiates' Association a Clinical meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. B. Y. Paranjpe's Consulting Rooms, Dhun Building, 213 Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

Dr. R. S. Agarwala of Delhi will speak on "Perfect Eye Sight without glasses" and Messrs. Martin and Harris Ld., will exhibit a film on "the normal function of the heart and the pharmacological tests with Cardiazol", on the occasion.

"Members of the Medical Profession and Senior Medical Students are cordially invited to attend."

BOMBAY BENGALEES' MEETING.

A General Meeting of the Bengali Residents of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 12, Sleater Road to adopt the statement of last year's Durga Puja accounts and to elect new Committee for Celebrating Durga Puja this year.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO LT.-COL. S. S. VAJIFDAR

The farewell entertainment to Lt.-Col. S. S. Vajifdar, I.M.S. will be given to-day (Sunday), at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. Lt.-Col S. L. Bhatia presiding.

BASIC ENGLISH ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the B.E.A., Mr. P. R. Rao will give a talk on "The Educative Value of Basic English" to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at Blavatsky Lodge.

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) All are cordially invited to attend

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on Jnaneshwari at the Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Children will stage a small drama and have another interesting programme of songs, recitations, etc., at "Gulistan", 7th Road, Khar to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. when Sheila Behn will also give her birthday party to all boys and girls.

KURAN SERMON

"Under the auspices of the Kurnic Society" a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teaching, every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School. Near Boribunder Station. From 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOKAMANYA SEVA-SANGH, VILE PARLE

To-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. a meeting of Citizens of "A" Ward of Vile Parle Municipal Board will be held in Tilak Mandir, Gokhale Hall, to consider the allocation of seats on the Municipal Board as proposed by Government.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "Religion is a Handmaid of Capitalism" when Mr. Ladlina'i. will propose it and Mr. Hanif oppose the proposition. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

A Charity Cinema show, "Anthony Adverse" will be screened in aid of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the Lamington Talkies, Bombay.

SHRI RAMTIRTHA YOGASHRAM

Mr. Gautam K Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Indian Civilisation" under the auspices of Shree Ramtirtha Yogashram, Shekseria Building, Prarthna Samai, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

GOOD AND EVIL ASPECTS OF HUMAN NATURE

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd floor, Cawasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on "The Good and Evil Aspects of the Human Nature" All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the auspices of shree Gupt Prayag Saurakshan Samity, Junagadh State Hindu Praja Mandal, and Shree Delvada Hindu Mitra Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 p.m. at Hirabag on C. P. Tank Road to condole the death of the Mahant Shree Harchetanjee Maharaj of Shree Gupt Prayag.

National Seamen's Union Of India

The General Secretary, N. S. U. I. Bombay writes:—

A deputation of the National Seamen's Union of India Bombay consisting of Rao Bahadur Asavle, Mr. Mirza A. H. and Mr. M. E. Serang waited upon the Agent of P and O and B.I.S.N. Co., on 21-7-38 and placed the grievances of the Seamen. Some of them were accepted.

In course of the discussion the Agent was pleased to accept the following points:—

That in the P and O Line no crew will be allowed to serve for more than 2 years and those waiting long on shore will be preferred.

Issue of New Nulleys will be strictly discouraged. Warnings will be issued not to give salamis to any one. Inquiries will be made regarding the engagement of engine crews from Calcutta on Africa Mails Accommodation and benches will be provided for the crews in the office on selection days.

ALI FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

A charity Cinema-show "Premvir" in aid of the above Hospital tomorrow (Sunday), in the morning at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Krishna Cinema, Girgaon, Bombay, has been arranged.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Council of management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 26th instant at 8 p.m. (S.T.) sharp at the Committee's office Parel Poibavdi.

SATARA ZILLA MAHAR SEVA SANGH

A meeting of the workers of Satara Zilla Mahar Seva Sangh will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 p.m. at the Bharani Chawl Tulsi Pipe Road, Elphinstone Road. When Sriyut Ishwarbhai S. Patel President of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee has kindly consented to preside. Certain Problems of Mahar of this District will be discussed.

DR. SIR JWALA PRASAD SRIVASTAVA IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Kt., D.Sc., D.Litt., A.M.S.T., Ex-Minister of Finance and Industries, U.P., Managing Director of the New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, etc., etc., will be in Bombay next week. Possibly he is coming here in connection with the new textile mill that he is going to open at Rampur.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Ganeshkhind, July 22.

Sir Richard Temple, Major and Mrs. W. A. Bell, Mr. Francis Low, Captain and Mrs. H. C. Walford and Captain and Mrs. F.W Brett arrived at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended a Dance given by the Officers of the Southern Command at the Turf Club House.

TEMPERANCE MEETING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting will be held at the Sir Jivanji Mody Hall (K. R. Cama Institute) Apollo Street, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when short addresses on the Food-reform questions will be delivered by Dr. Minoo C. Bilpodiwalla, Mr. E. M. Khandadia, and Mr. Lalloobhai G. Jhaveri. Ervad Rustamji Dastur D. Meherjirana will preside. Blind boys from the Happy Home of the Blind will give songs and Music.

REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30, & 10 p.m.

4—NEW SONGS—4

The Picture for the ELITE!

"RAJKUMARI"

Starring:—

LALITA PAVAR

Drawing capacity Houses

DAILY AT 5-15, 8, 10-45

SUPER

CINEMA, Charni Rd., Tram Jn.

TO-DAY MATINEE 2-30

MINERVA

TALKIES.....LAMINGTON RD.

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Sat., Sun., Hol.: 2-30 p.m.

ZENANA SHOW:

THURSDAY: 1-30 P M.

Abhagin

NEW THEATRES' Social Argument

4th WEEK

Starring:—

MOLINA, Prithviraj

MENKA, NEMO, Etc.

Baghban

Producers: GENERAL FILMS

Director: A. R. KARDAR

A magnificent story by Begum Ansari made into a still greater film by one of India's best Directors with an All-Star Cast led by:

BIMLA KUMARI & NANDREKER

and including Veterans like NAZIR, ASHRAF KHAN, LALLA YAKOOB, K. N. SINGH, R. WASTI, MIRZA MUSHARAB, and others

Imperial Cinema

5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinees at 2-30 p.m. every Saturday, Sunday and Holiday.

EQUALITY ?

Here's a page from India's Ancient History, of a Woman who was Greater than Man!

Gorakh Aya

RANJIT MOVIETONE'S GIANT PRODUCTION

Directed By: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

Starring:—

RAJKUMARI

(CHANDRA of "DEVDAS")

MAZHAR, T. KAPOOR

ETC.

FROM

SATURDAY

NEXT, JULY 30

AT

WEST END

HER WEDDING TOLLED HER DEATH-KNELL

That was her self-imposed penalty for revolt against society

SAGAR'S

We Three

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.

To-day Matinee 2-30 P.M.

5TH WEEK

THE ROXY

M-A-J-E-S-T-I-C

To-day at 10 A. M.

GOOD EARTH

Starring:—PAUL MUNI

The marriage of Sahebzadi Kishen Kunwar Bibi, daughter of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, ex-Premier of Hyderabad, with Mr. Purshotamlal Badhwar of Ujavi (U. P.), took place recently in Hyderabad. Photo shows the bridegroom in his wedding dress.

Miss Kulsum A. Suraiya, the first woman graduate of the Ismail College, Jogeshwari, and the first Ismailite, who got honours in History, this year. She has been appointed a Fellow of the College.

DISTURBANCE AT CONGRESS MEETING

Anti-Hindi Agitators Classed With Thieves

MADURA July 22.

Anti-Hindi agitators staged a demonstration at a public meeting at Aruppukottai, organised by the Congress in connection with the visit of Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar. M. L. A. (Central,) president of the Tamil-Nad Congress Committee.

One of the speakers characterised the Anti-Hindi Movement as pseudo-satyagraha organised by persons afraid of jails themselves, but willing to send innocent juveniles to court imprisonment.

Continuing the speaker said that it was meaningless to accuse the Congress Ministry for having inflicted rigorous imprisonment on these offenders as justice would fail if "thieves" were not properly punished.

Objection was taken to the use of the word "thieves" by a "Self-respector" when some persons from behind rushed to the dais and created a disturbance. Cries of "Down with Hindi", "Hail Tamil" were heard from behind, followed by shouts of "get out Self-respectors" and similar counter slogans. At this stage police appeared on the scene and ejected the disturbers from the meeting. —A. P.

ADULT LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Movement Deserves Nothing But Praise

JAMSHEDPUR, July 20.

"The scheme for the promotion of adult literacy should be permanent if it is to yield any lasting results, though it may be necessary to modify it later, in conformity with circumstances. Let then our aim be to release every adult from the yoke of ignorance, and carrying the torch of knowledge into every home; and to this end, let us apply our industry, devotion and enthusiasm so that we can bring into being before long a new and enlightened India, capable of directing its own destinies and holding a station of prominence in the great society of nations."

Thus observed Mr. J. J. Ghandy, General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, presiding over a public meeting held here in connection with the mass literacy campaign inaugurated in the province of Bihar by the Minister of Education.

Continuing Mr. Ghandy said: "This movement deserves nothing but praise, for its aim is not only to teach the illiterate adult to read and write, but to widen his mental outlook; to drive home to him the general principles of health and hygiene; to teach him something of the modern methods of agricultural production and marketing, something about the arts and crafts; to impart to him a knowledge of the history and geography of India, and of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship." —United Press.

TAXATION OF FOREIGN INCOME

Deputation Waits On Revenue Board Member

(From A Correspondent).

Opposition to the proposal in the Income Tax Amendment Bill to tax the foreign income of a resident domiciled in British India on accrual basis was voiced by a joint deputation of the Silk Merchants' Association of Bombay and the Sind Works Merchants' Association of Hyderabad Sind in the course of an interview with Mr. J. F. Sheehy member of the Central Board of Revenue and the Select Committee of the Central Assembly on the Income Tax Amendment Bill.

The deputation was led by Mr. Byramji Karanjia and included Rai Bahadur Naraindas Pohoomal. Messrs. Gopaldas Hakumal, Nanikram Menghraj, Chellaram Lokumal, Sobhraj Relumal and N. P. Bharvani, Advocate.

FOREIGN TRADE IN CRISIS.

It was stated that Indian foreign trade was passing through a crisis owing to political disturbances and emergency measures adopted by foreign countries and the proposed taxation would be extremely detrimental to Indian traders working in foreign countries. The proposal was even more drastic than the United Kingdom law which taxed incomes from "foreign possessions" and business carried on exclusively outside the United Kingdom by firms on remittance basis. The practical objections related to: (1) Exchange restrictions, (2) fluctuations in exchange, (3) double taxation, and (4) production of account books.

PRODUCTION OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

It was submitted that as several countries did not permit currencies to be exported abroad, the profits of Indian nationals could not be brought to India and taxes would have to be paid not out of profits but out of capital to the detriment of Indian business. On account of high taxes in foreign countries and diminishing profits business could not bear double taxation without being seriously affected and the absence of reciprocal arrangements with foreign countries would involve Indian nationals in double taxation without being afforded any relief. Production of account books before taxing authorities here would result in dislocation of business and considerable inconvenience and expense to assessees.

SOME PROPOSALS.

The deputation urged that in case accrual basis was adopted business income arising abroad from business as distinguished from other sources should be exempted from accrual basis; that incomes in foreign countries which could not be brought to India on account of restrictions, should be taxed only on remittance basis; and that as the Bill had already embodied a discrimination on ground of domicile residents who were domiciled in British India, should be allowed to deduct taxes paid by them to foreign countries from taxes payable to Indian Government.

TRANSHIPMENT BEGINS.

BOMBAY, July 23.

The Divisional Superintendent, Lalmonirhat, East Bengal Railway wires:—

"Water level between Purnea Court and Purnea having fallen, transhipment of passengers, luggage, parcels and mails are being done from 21st instant."—United Press.

Sensational Drop In Electric Shares

INVESTORS' S. O. S. TO BOMBAY GOVT.

Nervousness In Stock 'Change: Leakage Of Information Suspected

For the last few days there had been heavy selling in Hydro Electric shares in the local Share Bazar and the prices have declined heavily.

LEAKAGE SUSPECTED

It is freely rumoured on the floor of the Exchange that certain information has leaked out to some members from the still expected report of the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay.

NERVOUSNESS IN 'CHANGE

Considerable nervousness prevails in the market and investors are losing confidence and are unloading on an unwilling market.

LET FIGURES SPEAK

Let the following figures speak for themselves:—

	July 15.	To-day.	Dif.
Bombay Dyeing	840	885	pl. 45
Andhra	1,475	1,427|8	—47|8
Hydro	160|8	151	— 9|6
Tata Power	1,400	1.335	—65
Tata Steel Dfds.	1,125	1,175x.d.	pl. 50

It will be seen that while cotton mill shares and Tata Steel shares registered some improvement, there is a sharp decline in Hydro Electric shares. Obviously there cannot be any decline without selling. The selling, therefore, must have been prompted by some definite information. Although no information has been released. It is, however, generally believed that the sellers must have had some information with them. Otherwise they would not have taken risks when other shares were hardening.

In this connection enquiries reveal that several investors have sent special telegrams to the Government requesting them to disclose the true situation and their policy.

Worker Jammed By Tossing Boat

The rough sea is stated to have been the cause of the death of young coolie at the Sassoon Docks, on Saturday morning.

Hira Shivram, aged 18, and a number of other coolies came in a sand boat from a place in Pen Taluka, on the mainland. As the boat came along side the Sand Bunder, Shivram scrambled out of the boat and climbed up a ladder with one of the ropes of the boat, with a view to pull the boat to the proper position.

But the sea being rough, the boat was tossed about, headed for him and jammed him. He was hit forcibly by the prow on the abdomen, and died on the spot.

DEATH OF VETERAN PARSI GYMNAST

Mr. Framji P. Ustad Passes Away At Age Of 62

(From A Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, (By Mail.)

The death is announced of Mr. Framji Pestonji Ustad at his residence at Navsari on the 17th instant of cancer at the age of 62. The late Mr. Framji was the son of the well-known Ustad family of Navsari, and had obtained sound training along with his brother, Manekji, from his father, the late Mr. Pestonji in gymnastics swimming, wrestling and "patta-baji." The late Mr. Framji had performed his record feats of balancing and acrobatics before well-known personages like H. H. the Maharaja of Gaekwar, Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, the Diwans, Subhas of the Baroda State. Late Mr. Framji had also given demonstrations of his feats of balancing in several exhibitions held in India along with his brother Manekji for which both the brothers were adorned with gold and silver medals and certificates. The late Mr. Framji was a gymnastic instructor right to the time of his death, in four schools of Navsari, and was successful in winning the Open Championship Cup from amongst the 23 schools of the Baroda States, in drilling for which both the brothers had passed examinations and had obtained diplomas.

The schools were kept closed as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Itt is a matter of great regret to record the death of two veteran gymnasts from the Ustad family of Navsari in the short spell of 8 months—in the deaths of the late Mr. Manchershaw R. Baria ("Akdast") and the late Mr. Framji.

Mr. Framji leaves behind him a widow and three married daughters and a large circle of friends and relations to bemoan his loss.

BANGALORE, July 22.—The question of declaration of the fundamental rights of the subjects in the State, character and functions of the Legislature, appointment of a Public Service Commission, relations between the Executive and the Judiciary and the appointment of an Advocate-General—these are some of the important subjects which will be considered by the Mysore Constitutional Reforms Committee at its next meeting to be held on August 4 and the two following days.

Once in a Long While, These Things Happen:

THE DANDI MARCH

Led by MAHATMA GANDHI.

3 GREAT SHOWS in 1 GREAT PROGRAMME

THE TANDAV NRITYA by SITARA DEVI, winner of the Tagore and Gohar Medals.

4th WEEK Path of Glory

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m.

To-day, Matinee 2-30 p. m.

Starring:

PRABHA, PARASHAR, BAI SUNDRABAI,

with

NAVIN YAGNIK, NIAMPALLY, FATTY PRASAD, ETC.

Opera House

EDUCATION AND ART

By D. G. VYAS

WARDHA SCHEME AND ART — VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMMITTEE — INDIGENOUS ARTISTIC CRAFTS — MUSIC AND EDUCATION — ARTISTS AS TEACHERS — PRIMARY EDUCATION AND ART EDUCATION — ART IN VILLAGES — STATUE OF THE LATE SJT. VITHALBHAI PATEL.

Separation of art from education has been one of the pernicious effects of the present system of education. The system has not only avoided Fine Arts but has tried to reduce them to the theoretical level whenever it has dealt with any of them like the dramatic art. Modern schools and colleges are productive of nothing material except the unwelcome display of egoism, cynicism and doctrinairism on the part of several educated persons. The literary outlook has almost devitalised the artistic sense of people and has thus stifled the progress of art. Art has withered in India because artistic interest in life has withered. For the art to blossom the education should be creative and cultural.

ART AND WARDHA SCHEME.

The Wardha scheme is the inevitable outcome of the dissatisfaction of people with the present system of education. Synthetic reintegration of literary, utilitarian and cultural objectives of knowledge is the outstanding feature of the new system of education. It is apparent that the authors of the scheme are fully convinced of the inseparability of art from life. Anything created by human hand, with a definite purpose, is essentially a work of art. The impulse to make a thing beautiful, however simple it may be, proceeds from one's artistic sense. The cultivation of artistic sense of students is one of the chief aims of the new system of education.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMMITTEE.

The Scheme will rank as a landmark in the history of education in India and will be esteemed as a brilliant achievement of the educationists and leaders who have laboured for it under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. The Vocational Training Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has accepted the principle of educating children through purposeful creative activities leading on to productive work and has not minimised the importance attached by the Wardha Scheme to the artistic aspect of education. The new system does not discard art nor does it relegate it to the position of a subject of secondary importance Art begins with the education and ends with it; thus the scheme has immense potentialities of promoting and enriching art. if it is worked out in the same spirit as it is conceived.

BASIC CRAFTS AND ART

The education centres round a basic craft which is not to be approached from mechanical or commercial point of view, but purely from the point of view of a subject of education. Every craft has educative possibilities which are to be exploited for the purpose of training students. The spinning wheel has its own music and design and so has every other craft. The artistic aspect of crafts, which involves practical training in drawing, designing, harmony and contrast of colours, nature study, etc., has been properly treated by the Wardha Scheme as well as by the Bombay Vocational Committee.

EDUCATION AND REALISM

The course of art will, like all other subjects, be correlated to and co-extensive with the basic craft. It is certainly not cumbersome, but is capable of making students more deeply interested in art and, therefore, in life. The student, being face to face with nature, will develop perspicacity by which he will be able to perceive the subtle beauty of nature and, if destined to be an artist, will be more capable of translating realism in his art.

INDIGENOUS ARTISTIC CRAFTS

Besides spinning and weaving, some more crafts have been mentioned as optional subjects. Among those crafts which are not specified with them, ivory-work, woodcarving, pottery, brassware, vases, carpet-making, embroidery, artistic silk and cotton fabrics, etc., are indigenous artistic crafts. They are distinctive of India and are esteemed as arts. Apart from their artistic values, they are productive of artistic crafts and have market as such in and outside India. The Budapest international fair and the exhibition of artistic handicrafts organised on the occasion of the annual convention of the Theosophical Society in Great Britain are recent instances of appreciation and marketability earned by them.

CRAFTS AS COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The artistic crafts are essentially cottage industries and have stood their ground so far and so well in spite of practically no substantial encouragement. The new system of education does not exclude them from the class of basic crafts but does not specify them either in clear terms. They are productive crafts and entail educational possibilities. It should therefore, be insisted that they should be specifically mentioned as basic crafts in the educational programme. It is the duty of the State as well the All-India Village Industries Association to protect and encourage them.

IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC

Music is another art whose vital importance to life has been recognised by the scheme. Though it has so far failed to appeal to the University, it is gratifying to note that the new sysem of educational reconstruction, when adopted by various provinces, will secure for its recognition by the Government. The course of music laid down by the Wardha Scheme appears to be scanty and elementary. The main object of music should be training of the ear, modulation of voice and harmonising physical and spiritual health. In order to achieve it care should be taken that harmony and melody are not subordinated to literary and didactic values of songs. If the scope of music is intended to be restricted to vocal music, it should be emphasised that the necessity of instrumental music as accompaniment at least in the beginning cannot be dispensed with.

ARTISTS AND TEACHERS.

The success of the proposed educational reconstruction depends upon properly trained teachers. In view of the emphasis laid by the scheme upon the artistic aspect of basis education, it will be more advantageous if artists, who have read upto the Matriculation standard, are given preference to others as teachers and trained specially for the new schools. The report of the Vocational Training Committee has outlined a comprehensive course of art for primary and secondary as well as training of teachers to which artist teachers will be better qualified to do justice.

HEREDITARY APTITUDES OF STUDENTS.

To ensure growth of indigenous artistic crafts whenever they are selected as basis crafts, it should be emphasised that children hailing from villages or communities devoted to such crafts should be advised to stick to their hereditary crafts unless they show aptitudes for other crafts or arts. Care should be taken that the integrity of the classical designs of those works of art which are distinctive of India is not sacrificed with a view to adapting them to current fashions. In the interest of art some arrangement should be made to observe the aptitude of every student and to advise him to take to art at the end of his training if he shows definite artistic bent of mind.

STATUS OF ARTISTS & CRAFTMEN.

A student educated on modern lines is imbued with the false notion of superiority over uneducated people, including artists. The insidious distinction thus created between artists and the inappreciative section of educated people has hampered the progress of art. The new system of education being applicable to everyone irrespective of caste, creed or social position will relieve artists and craftsmen of their social disabilities and raise their status.

POPULAR INTEREST IN ART

Training of people in the appreciation of art and the education of artists are two aspects of art-education. No satisfactory efforts have so far been made to stimulate popular interest in art. Art-Unions, which ostensibly stand for elevation of art, do not show seriousness and concern which an art-movement demands. To create popular interest in art should be their primary activity, but they have not realised its importance. To formulate or dictate a policy of art-education is not their function. The new system of education will facilitate solution of the question of training people in appreciation of art which, in reality, is the crux of the problem of art-education. It will enshrine art more reverentially in the minds of people and will thus create healthy atmosphere for its reflorescence.

EDUCATION OF ARTISTS

Education of artists which is the other aspect of art-education is no cause of anxiety to Bombay, as it is efficiently catered for by the School of Art which is a well-equipped and an upto date institution. Attempts to eradicate illiteracy and to overhaul the system of primary education do not justify agitation by anyone to advocate production of artists on a more extensive scale and thus to twiddle with the delicate problem of art-education. The fact that art-education is entirely different from primary education. deserves consideration of every one interested in art. In the sphere of art demand precedes supply. Art-mediocritics will be the result of mass-production of artists. The more the people are art-minded and the fewer but greater the artists, the greater the art.

ART REFLECTS UNITY

Mrs. Enakshi Bhavnani's lecture delivered at the Indo-American Union dinner had some interesting points worthy of consideration. There can be no two opinions about her statement that real unity in India is reflected in art. Differences of caste, creed or colour evaporate in the divine atmosphere of art. All constructive human activities in search of beauty, harmony and peace converge towards art. If allowed to radiate its unifying and ennobling influence more freely, art can contribute a good deal to the achievement of international peace.

ART IN VILLAGES

Her opinion that artistic India has been best preserved among the peasants rightly indicates that art in its true form is existent in the villages of India. Perhaps this will be a revelation to those who believe that cultural heritage of India is dead. Art in villages has been neglected much more than cottage industries, but in view of the present movements of industrial and educational reorganisation of India which primarily centre round villages, it is hoped that the necessity of revival of art will no longer be ignored. Every revivalistic movement should guard the indigenous purity and individuality of rural art-forms against the peril of exotic influences under the garb of modernism.

STATUE OF VITHALBHAI PATEL

The authorities in consultation with the Vithalbhai Patel Memorial Committee are trying to find a suitable site for the erection of the statue, but it is said that they have so far not succeeded in their efforts. When corners and unattractive pieces of land at times with huge buildings in the background have been selected in the past for certain statues it can be stated that the art of selection of sites for statues has been either entirely neglected or subordinated to other considerations. It should, therefore, be hoped that as regards the statue of the late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel the artistic aspect of a site for it will receive due consideration.

The Chinese Government are closing their Embassy in Tokyo and recalling the staff.—June, 1938, news item.

Somebody must have told them there was a war on.

NO COMPULSION IN SCHEME OF NON-VIOLENCE

Mahatma Explains How New Technique Works

Complete Control Over One's Senses Necessary For Success

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

A Congress leader said to me the other day in the course of our conversations, "How is it that in quality the Congress is not what is used to be in 1920—25? It has deteriorated. Ninety per cent. of the members are not carrying out the Congress discipline. Can you not do something to mend this state of things?"

The question is apposite and timely. I can't shirk responsibility by saying I am no longer in the Congress. I have gone out of it for the purpose of serving it better. I know that I still influence the Congress policy. As the author of the Congress constitution of 1920 I must hold myself responsible for such deterioration as is avoidable.

INITIAL HANDICAP

The Congress started with an initial handicap in 1920. Very few believed in truth and non-violence as a creed. Most members accepted them as a policy. It was inevitable. I had hoped that many would accept them as their creed after they had watched the working of the Congress under the new policy. Only some did, not many. In the beginning stages, the change that came over the foremost leaders was profound. Readers will recall the letters from the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das reproduced in Young India. They had experienced a new joy and a new hope in a life of self-denial, simplicity and self-sacrifice. The Ali Brothers had almost become faqirs. As we toured from place to place, I watched with delight the change that was coming over the brothers. What was true of these four leaders was true of many others whom I can name. The enthusiasm of the leaders had infected the rank and file.

DUE TO SPELL

But this phenomenal change was due to the spell of 'Swaraj in one year.' The conditions I had attached to the fulfilment of the formula were forgotten. Khwaja Saheb Abdul Majid even went so far as to suggest that, as the general of the Satyagraha army which the Congress had then become, and still is (if only Congressmen realize the meaning of Satyagraha), I should have made sure that the conditions were such that they would be fulfilled. Perhaps he was right. Only I had no such prevision in me. The use of non-violence on a mass scale and for political purposes was even for myself an experiment. I could not therefore dogmatize. My conditions were meant to be a measure of popular response. They might or might not be fulfilled. Mistakes, miscalculations were always possible. Be that as it may, when the fight for Swaraj became prolonged and Khilafat ceased to be a live issue, enthusiasm began to wane, confidence in non-violence even as a policy began to be shaken, and untruth crept in. People who had no faith in the twin virtues or the khadi clause stole in, and many even openly defied the Congress constitution.

QUALITY AND QUANTITY

The evil has continued to grow. The Working Committee has been making some attempt to purge the Congress of the evil but has not been able to put its foot down and risk the loss of numbers on the Congress register. I myself believe in quality rather than quantity.

But there is no such thing as compulsion in the scheme of non-violence. Reliance has to be placed upon ability to reach the intellect and the heart—the latter rather than the former.

POWER THROUGH PURITY

It follows that there must be power in the word of a Satyagraha general—not the power that the possession of limitless arms gives, but the power that purity of life, strict vigilance, and ceaseless application produce. This is impossible without the observance of 'brahmacharya.' It must be as full as it is humanly possible. 'Brahmacharya' here does not mean mere physical self-control. It means much more. It means complete control over all the senses. Thus an impure thought is a breach of 'brahmacharya'; so is anger. All power comes from the preservation and sublimation of the vitality that is responsible for creation of life. If the vitality is husbanded instead of being dissipated, it is transmuted into creative energy of the highest order. This vitality is continuously and even unconsciously dissipated by evil, or even rambling, disorderly, unwanted, thoughts. And since thought is the root of all speech and action, the quality of the latter corresponds to that of the former. Hence perfectly controlled thought is itself power of the highest potency and can become self-acting. That seems to me to be the meaning of the silent prayer of the heart. If man is after the image of God, he has but to will a thing in the limited sphere allotted to him and it becomes. Such power is impossible in one who dissipates his energy in any way whatsoever, even as steam kept in a leaky pipe yields no power. The sexual act divorced from the deliberate purpose of generation is a typical and gross form of dissipation and has therefore been specially and rightly chosen for condemnation. But in one who has to organize vast masses of mankind for non-violent action the full control described by me has to be attempted and virtually achieved.

NO MECHANICAL

This control is unattainable save by the grace of God. There is a verse in the second chapter of the Gita which freely rendered means: "Sense-effects remain in abeyance whilst one is fasting or whilst the particular sense is starved, but the hankering does not cease except when one sees God face to face." This control is not mechanical or temporary. Once attained it is never lost. In that state vital energy is stored up without any chance of escaping by the innumerable outlets.

It has been said that such 'brahmacharya,' if it is at all attainable, can be so only by cave-dwellers. A 'brahmachari,' it is said, should never see, much less touch, a woman. Doubtless a 'brahmachari' may not think of, speak of, see or touch a woman lustfully. But the prohibition one finds in books on 'brahmacharya' is mentioned without the important adverb. The reason for the omission seems to be that man is no impartial judge in such matters, and therefore cannot say when he is or is not affected by such contacts. Cupid's visitations are often unperceivable. Difficult though therefore 'brahmacharya' is of observance when one freely mixes with the world, it is not of much value, if it is attainable only by retirement from the world.

HIS EXPERIMENTS

Anyway, I have practised 'brahmacharya' for over thirty years with considerable success though living in the midst of activities. After the decision to lead the life of a 'brahmachari' there was little change in my outward practice, except with my wife. In the course of my work among the Indians in South Africa, I mixed freely with women. There was hardly an Indian woman in the Transvaal and Natal whom I did not know. They were so many sisters and daughters to me. My 'brahmacharya' was not derived from books. I evolved my own rules for my guidance and that of those who, at my invitation, had joined me in the experiment. If I have not followed the prescribed restrictions, much less have I accepted the description found even in religious literature of woman as the source of all evil and temptation. Owing as I do all the good there may be in me to my mother, I have looked upon woman, never as an object for satisfaction of sexual desire, but always with the veneration due to my own mother. Man is the tempter and aggressor. It is not woman whose touch defiles man but he is often himself too impure to touch her. But recently a doubt has seized me as to the nature of the limitations that a 'brahmachari' or 'brahmacharini' should put upon himself or herself regarding contacts with the opposite sex. I have set limitations which do not satisfy me. What they should be I do not know. I am experimenting. I have never claimed to have been a perfect 'brahmachari' of my definition. I have not acquired that control over my thoughts that I need for my researches in non-violence. If my non-violence is to be contagious and infectious, I must acquire greater control over my thoughts. There is perhaps a flaw somewhere which accounts for the apparent failure of leadership adverted to in the opening sentence of this writing.

MY FAITH REMAINS

My faith in non-violence remains as strong as ever. I am quite sure that not only should it answer all our requirements in our country, but that it should, if properly applied, prevent the bloodshed that is going on outside India and is threatening to overwhelm the Western world.

My aspiration is limited. God has not given me the power to guide the world on the path of non-violence. But I have imagined that he has chosen me as His instrument for presenting non-violence to India for dealing with her many ills. The progress already made is great. But much more remains to be done. And yet I seem to have lost the power to evoke the needed response from Congressmen in general. It is a bad carpenter who quarrels with his tools. It is a bad general who blames his men for faulty workmanship. I know I am not a bad general. I have wisdom enough to know my limitations. God will give me strength enough to declare my bankruptcy if such is to be my lot. He will perhaps take me away when I am no longer wanted for the work which I have been permitted to do for nearly half a century. But I do entertain the hope that there is yet work for me to do, that the darkness that seems to have enveloped me will disappear, and that, whether with another battle more brilliant than the Dandi March or without, India will come to her own demonstrably through non-violent means. I am praying for the light that will dispel the darkness. Let those who have a living faith in non-violence join me in the prayer.

Congresswomen Give Up Hunger-Strike

NEW DELHI, July 23.

Congresswomen, numbering nine, who were arrested yesterday in connection with the "hartal", are reported to have gone on hungerstrike in the Delhi District Jail.

It is stated, they took this step as a protest against their being assigned "C" class and the alleged bad treatment meted out to them by the jail authorities but they later gave up the hungerstrike as they were placed in 'B' class.—A. P.

Next A. I. C. C. Meeting At Lahore?

LAHORE, July 23.

A move is afoot to invite the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Lahore with a view to strengthening the Congress in the Punjab.

The question of extending an invitation to the A. I. C. C. it is understood, is coming up before the Punjab Congress Working Council, which will meet to-morrow at the residence of Dr. Satyapal.

Those who are behind this move believe that the presence of Congress Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi in the Punjab though for a few days, will help the Congress workers to a great extent in popularising the Congress cause, especially among Muslims.—A. P.

Reforms For Ceylon

Deputation In Bombay En Route To England

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. A. E. Goonsingh, Member of the Ceylon State Council and of the Joint Deputation of the Labour Party and the Ceylon National Congress to England, who arrived in Bombay last night 'en route' to England by S.S. "Ranchi" had to disembark here due to illness.

During the voyage Mr. Goonsingh fell sick and he was advised by the doctors to break the journey. Health permitting he will resume the trip, but if not he will return to Ceylon. He will stay in Bombay for a week.

The joint deputations consist of Messrs. A. W. Amarsurya, George De Silva, E. A. P. Wygeratne on behalf of the Ceylon National Congress, Mr. A. E. Goonsingh, R. E. Jayatilaka and Dodwell Gunwandhan for the Ceylon labour party.

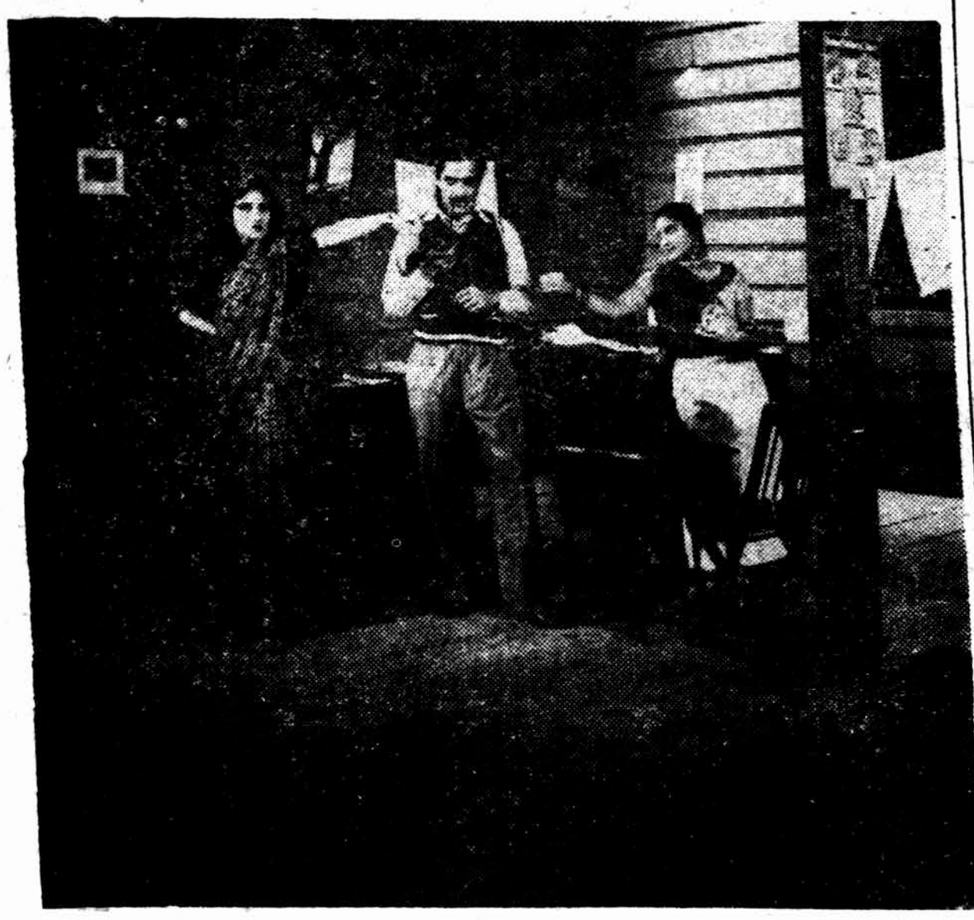
The deputation will meet the Colonial Office authorities in England and discuss with them the question of reforms for Ceylon.

The deputation in particular will urge the establishment of a Cabinet System of Government as against the Committee System now in vogue, an increase in the number of representatives in State Council, and the grant to popular elected representatives of the people of more powers.—A. P.

SCENES FROM PICTURES COMING AND RUNNING

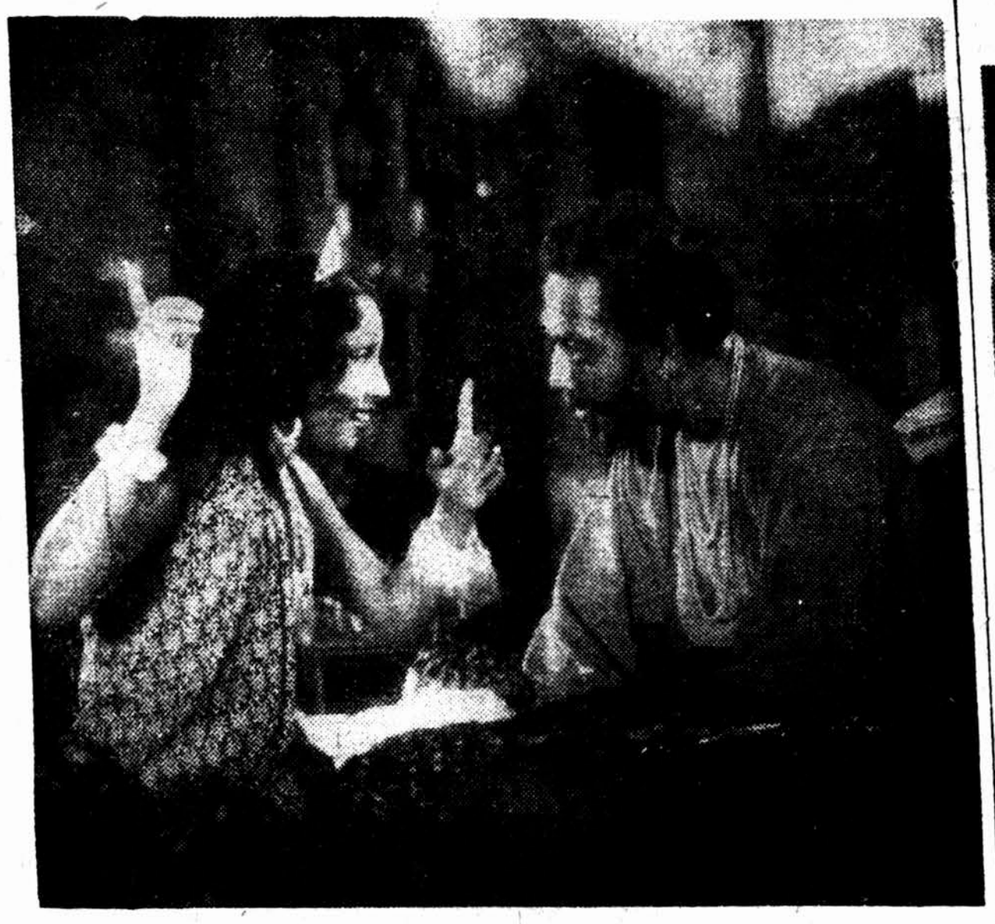
Dorothy Lamour in "Her Jungle Love" being shown at New Empire.

Enakshi Rama Rau, David and Ram Mohan in "Yangrilla", Bhavnani's coming film.



A scene from Wadia Movietone's "Rangila Mazdoor".

A scene from "Tom Sawyer" shortly coming to New Empire.



Lalita Pawar and Majid in "Rajkumari" being shown at Super

Rajkumari and Iladevi in a scene in "Gorakh Aya".

Indian Studios Busy With New Films

EVEREST PICTURES CORPORATION

Mr. Ezra Mir, has floated the Everest Pictures corporation with the object of producing pictures with best technic in a clean atmosphere. Mr. Ezra Mir, as a screen director and technician of vast experience, has to his credit, several successful Indian pictures produced in Bombay and Calcutta. Mr. Mir has also had experience in Foreign studios. It is the aim of Mr. Mir to adopt such themes for his pictures, as depict nature's charms and the parts played by the different types of people in different climes. Mr. Mir is already in touch with eminent artistes who will contribute to the success of his enterprise. With his experience and technical knowledge Mr. Mir is expected to produce quality pictures. For his initial production Mr. Mir has chosen a leaf from Gypsy Life.

"The Vanishing Legion" At Globe Talkies

Time was, when acrobatics and "rough work" could be shown on the screen without any of the participants in it risking even their little finger. An efficient camera and an imaginative cameraman could produce the desired illusion with their tricks. That was in the days of the silent films. Now, the screen has a voice, and all the tricks of synchronisation cannot make for the same perpection of illusion as could be secured in the good old silent days. Stunts and acrobatics have now actually to be performed. "Westerns" are now frought with genuine danger to their stars.

To the film-going puolic, distinct advantage has resulted from the change. More genuine talent now goes in the acting of "Westerns". It is only people with the muscle and the nerve for it all, that are starred in then now.

Natural and cultivated talent of this kind has gone in the making of "The Vanishing Legion" a real downright, tough, meaty romance the Wild West. It is a story of the days when mines were centres, not of wars in share markets but of shooting and dynamiting battles on the spot; of the days when men loved and fought in the open; when wily wit and sinewy arms laid down the law —not lanky orators in the debatings of the legislatures.

"The Vanishing Legion", packed every foot with mystery, thrill and romance; with spirited horses flying as on wings and rough-built trucks crashing down bottomless ravines; with juvenile riding feats that will shame our best circus performers, and girls taking their shares in rough-house jobs in a way that our suffragette amazons cannot dream of; "The Vanishing Legion" starring Frankie Darro, Edwina Booth Harry Carey and the steed Rex; is in twelve stupendous episodes that will heat your blood and shake your spine.

"The Vanishing Legion" will be released at the Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road, on Friday 22nd July, with the first six episodes. The other six will be shown in the following week. Programme also includes 2 reels comedy.

Myrna Loy's Long Trip To The Top

HER FORMULA IS "TAKE IT IN EASY STRIDE"

"Take it in easy stride," says Myrna Loy.

Those few words contain the formula upon which she has based her life.

She didn't rocket to stardom with her first screen appearance. Poor casting, a failure by those about her to capitalize on an unusual personality, her own willingness to wait for success, made hers a long trip to the top.

She enlarged on her philosophy between scenes at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

"Golfers fail when they strive too hard. Their anxiety causes them to make mistakes.

"Actors, anxious for an impression, may overact and defeat their own purpose.

Repression is the keynote of success, in acting as in all other arts.

"Over-anxiety wears a person down, burns up energy they need to do a job well.

"I'm not sorry I spent so many years playing siren and adventures roles. Each picture was a new experience. I fall back on that experience today. If I had worried about the smallness of the parts, I would have been out of pictures long ago.

Miss Loy pointed to Victor Fleming, the director, as an example. "He seems to move restlessly, to be everywhere at once. He would appear nervous to most people, but I know that an inward restraint is always applying the four-wheel brakes to his dynamic energy

"Clarke Gable has another word for it. He says, 'Hold your horses.' Whether it's holding your horses or taking it easy, it all sums up to the same thing. It's a conservation of energy. The most practical cars are not the ones which will travel two miles a minute but rather those which can be depended upon for a smooth even flow of power. Bursts of speed, like bursts of brilliance, carry all before them. But they're merely flashes, and cannot be maintained.

"Rosalind Russell is an example of an actress who does not rush through life. She asked to be given featured roles when stardom was first offered her. It was not until she had convinced herself that she could handle leading roles that she accepted stardom. She 'took it easy' and is now one of the biggest stars in pictures.

"The examples are many. I try to gauge my activity by my personal philosophy. I take it easy. A certain pace must be maintained in film work. Burning up one's reserve is burning up one's career."

FUGITIVES COMPETITION

Results

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE ISSUE OF

SUNDAY, 31st JULY, 1938

ANOTHER FEATHER IN MR. KHANDEKAR'S CAP

"Don Dhruv" To Be Translated In Bengalee

(From A Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR: July 22.

Mr. V. S. Khandekar, the celebrated Marathi novelist, short-story writer and critic, has received a letter from Mr. B. Rakshit Roy, a State prisoner in Hijli Jail, detained for the last eight years under Regulation III of 1818. He writes:—

There in the silent hours of my prison life, I felt seriously about the unity which all the provinces should have through cultural contact and mutual understanding. This I believe can be done to a great extent, as is admitted by many of our leaders, through the process of translating the best works of one language into another.....

Mr. B. Rakshit Roy thus studied Marathi with the help of a fellow-State prisoner knowing Marathi very well, and who was confined in the Nasik Central Jail. And now Mr. Roy feeling along with his friend that "Don Dhruv," the most popular novel of Mr. V. S. Khandekar "should be introduced in Bengal homes," has written to the author, seeking his permission for the translation. The translation of "Don Dhruv" in Kanarese, done by Mr. Inamdar, has been the best seller and its translation into Hindi and Gujarati are getting ready for publication. This honour of getting translated into so many provincial languages is rare and unprecedented in Marathi.

Mr. Khandekar's latest publication is a novel known as "Hirava Chapha" written from a purely socialist's stand-point and is drawing praise from all quarters and even by Socialist workers and leaders. Two of his stories are under production in Huns' Studios. On one of them is based the coming picture "Amrit."

WADIA MOVIETONE NEWS

Director Yousuf's "Rangila Mazdoor" featuring Harishchandra Rao, Violet Cooper and Ustad Abdul Haq has entered the 5th week at the Lamington.

It is doing roaring business at Ahmedabad which is a very big labour centre in Gujarat and at all other stations in the Bombay Circuit wherever it is released.

Romance presented in quite a new way and in entirely different atmosphere mixed with motor-byke stunts of the hero some dexterous performances of Ustad Abdul Haq, sweet music and really enjoyable comic punches are said to be the cause of the success and popularity of the picture.

Several indoor settings of Vijaya Kumar are finished by Raja Yagnik. From scenes taken so far, the scene in which the hero and the vamp meet and try to outwit each other, is the most interesting. Sardar Mansoor, Sarita and Sayani top the cast which includes seasoned artistes like Mino the Mystic, Gulshan, Nazira, Mithoo Miya and others.

Punjab Mail, Wadia Brothers' next Diamond Thriller featuring Fearless Nadia, Horse Punjab-ka-Beta, Rolls Royce Ki Beti and the entire Diamond Thriller cast will include that well-known Lady beautiful Champion John Cavas. It also includes the music mad-team of Sarita and Sardar Mansoor. In this Diamond Thriller, a subject of nation-wide importance has been selected.

It is too early to say anything about Director Yousuf's, Director Aspi's and Director Ghadialli's pictures except this that all of them are busy with script of their respective stories. Monsoon is very vigorous this time and Vijay Kumar and Punjab Mail must forge ahead.

Third Week Of "Abhagin" At Minerva

With her performance in the title role of "Abhagin", Molina ought to rank among the most promising actresses of our screen. She has undoubtedly further enriched the already rich casting talent at the disposal of New Theatres. As a helpless young girl, as a timid protege and then as purposeful woman, her performance is graced by a delicacy and restraint that show her impassioned artistry to better advantage.

Prithviraj, Nemo, Menka and a large number of New Theatres' performers give her a responsive support. "Abhagin" has a trace of propaganda about it, but it is propaganda made to subserve art.

"Asha" Of Film Corporation Of India

In the darkness of night two miscreants committed the vilest of sabotage in an up-to-date aero workshop. Heayen may help the unsuspecting aviator who may try to fly the 'plane which the visitors so very cunningly wrecked.

The miscreants expressed diabolic satisfaction at the successful completion of their mission and then glided off into the darkness as silently as they had emerged from it. In perfect silence of the night the above was 'shot' which further added to its "uncanniness."

Work is fast progressing and judging from the speed it can be confidently said that "Asha" would be completed before long.

MEHERALLY IN LONDON

Visits To Mining Districts

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 10.

Mr. Yusuf Mererally is nearing the end of his visit to England. Since Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's arrival Mr. Meherally has not had any public engagements of importance and has, moreover, spent some time in the provinces. He was greatly impressed by his visit to the coal-mining districts in South Wales. He spent about three days there altogether and was welcomed at Cardiff by Mr. Arthur Horner, the President of the South Wales Miners' Union and other working class leaders. Meherally was taken down one of the mines and spent nearly two hours below the surface examining everything that there was to be seen. He had, of course, been provided before hand with the overall and other equipments and accessories, including a lamp weighing ten pounds, without which no one is permitted by law to do down a mine.

Not the least interesting part of his visit, he told me, was the opportunity he had of calling on a number of employed and unemployed miners in the Rhondda Valley and elsewhere. He visited them in their cottages, examined the living accommodation they had and their family budgets, inquiring how much they spend on rent, on clothes, on food, on entertainment on drinks, etc. and noting down the figures in his pocket book.

He has also been to Birmingham where he was the guest of Mr. Horace Alexander and this weekend he is spending at a Youth Camp attended by British students who are going to America as British delegates to the World Student Congress at Vassar College. He himself has been prevailed upon by his friends to make the trip to the States and attend the Student Congress as an unofficial representative of all the student and youth organisations of India. Pundit Nehru was also invited, but I understand that he has declined the invitation owing to lack of time.

WILL VISIT RUSSIA.

I understand that Mr. Meherally will stay in America for about four weeks altogether and on his return towards the end of August he proposes to visit the Soviet Union on his way back to India. When he arrives in Bombay towards the end of October or so, as he intends to, he would have had the advantage of knowing the views at first hand not only of socialists and other left-wing leaders of Great Britain and France, but also many of those who are to-day the representatives of British Imperialism—men like Lothian, with whom, contrary to an earlier report, he had a discussion on Indian and world problems a few days ago.

Subhas Passes Through Nagpur

NAGPUR, July 22.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, passed through Nagpur this morning 'en route' to Wardha. The Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, the Hon. Mr. P. B. Gole and Mr. R. S. Ruikar saw him at the station.

It is understood that the Premier is preparing a statement of his case to submit to Mr. Bose and Sardar Patel.—United Press.

Art Is Ideal Religion, Infallible Religion

(By Dr. TRIVIKRAM.)

Art is the realisation of the Infinite, through aesthetics: that is to say, the realisation of the Truth, the Beauty, the Love and the Peace of Infinite Existence, through the beauty of an artist's creation.

It is art, when this medium—this concept—first assumes form in the imagination of the artist. It is art, when this medium is materialised by the artist: is expressed in word, sound, colour or form. It is art, when the artist himself or any one else, communes with the Infinite, through this medium. At no other time and in no other place art exists.

If a song is sung and the singer is not in communion with the moment beyond it, it is only the framework of the song, the corpse of the song that is displayed. And if a song is heard, and the one who hears it does not commune with the moment beyond it, it is only the corpse of the song that one embraces and kisses

The Touch Of The Infinite

Art has a medium of expression, and a moment which it proposes to express. This moment is just a glimpse of the Infinite; and the medium is the creation of the artist. The glimpse is not apart from the creation. The glimpse is the beyond of the creation, and the content of the creation, and the purpose of the creation.

The moment beyond art, and the realisation of it, together form one side of art as it were; the medium of expression and the efficiency of the medium for mediation between the aesthete and the moment, together form the other side of art.

This moment, this touch of the Infinite, is everywhere: in the nameless ion, in the grunt of the pig, in the blink of the idiot and in the song of the poet. Only in the song of the poet it is fully revealed. In the others it is masked, it is hidden. But if some 'song' of some 'poet' is like the grunt of the pig, the moment is obscure, the 'song' is no song and the 'poet' is no poet. The medium should heave—should pulsate—should thrill with the revelation of the moment, if it were to be a song or a poem or a picture.

Say, in things, the touch of the Infinite is like the fragrance of the flower. The fragrance of the flower, lives as fragrance, only in the flower. In the stem of the plant and in the root and in the mud where the plant grows, the fragrance of the still unblossomed flower is scattered in unrecognisable form: in the sap as sap, in the air as air, and in the mud as mud. Even so, the Infinite is scattered everywhere about man, in his thought, in his word and in his deed. But to know the real nature of It, we have to gaze at the creations of artists.

The content of any work of art is the Truth, the Beauty, the Love and the Peace of the Ultimate Reality. The medium of art is the Truth, Beauty, Love and Peace or colour, form, sound and word. Art is the realisation of the one, through the other. Art is the ideal religion, the infallible religion.

MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY

Kutcharapatti Workers Get Increase

The following has been issued to the Press by Mr. D. V. Pradhan, General Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh:—

The Sangh was able to get the question of Drainage Workers settled satisfactorily and was able to get the wages of the workers raised and bringing them on the permanent roll of the Municipality.

Closely following the success, my Sangh took up the question of increase of wages and other grievances of the workers employed by the Municipality at Chembur. All these workers are employed to unload the Kutchara of the City.

The matter was fully discussed between the Deputy City Engineer representing the Bombay Municipality and myself and Mr. Jadhav represented the Sangh. After the discussion the agreement was arrived at. The following are the salient features of the agreement:—

That the total strength of the unloading workers shall be at least 231.

That the minimum salaries of these workers shall be Rs. 28 per month instead of Rs. 25 as at present.

That the 35 women who are getting Rs. 19 per month shall be getting Rs. 20 per month.

That the 'kamblis' will be given to all permanent staff including gangmen.

That 'chapals' and bandages shall be given to all the unloading women coolies.

That the workers will get half day off by turns every week

That they will be given two months' leave without pay instead of one month as at present.

That they will be given 15 days' casual leave instead of 12 days as at present in addition to 7 half holidays that are given.

That the wages of the women workers working for the present shall be raised from As. 8 to As. 10 per day.

That the wages of the casual male coolies shall be raised to 12as. from 10 per day.

That the necessary arrangements will be made by the Municipal authorities to provide equipment for climbing waggons.

That the temporary sheds for dining and washing shall be provided on the spot.

That the gangmen numbering 54 shall be paid Rs. 26 per month instead of Rs. 25.

That the increase of wages are to come in force from 1st August 1938.

The Sangh has been instrumental, in getting the wages of workers increased and the matter has been settled amicably.

Within the very short time the Sangh was able to get the wages of about 700 to 800 workers increased and bringing them on the permanent roll. Moreover the Sangh was also able to secure certain other privileges to the Municipal Workers. The Municipal Workers are seeing the utility of the Sangh and are now rallying under its banner.

The achievement of the Sangh speaks, for itself and indicates what sound Trade Union like the Sangh can do for the workers. The Municipal workers must build up the Sangh by joining it in greater number and thus safeguard and advance their interests.

FRONTIER GANDHI AND SETH BAJAJ

WARDHAGANJ, July 22.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has wired from Sikar to say that in view of Sikar developments it would not be possible for him to reach Wardha earlier than July 26.

He considers the situation at Sikar to be hopeful now.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan arrived here this evening.—United Press.

PROPOSED NATIONAL ART GALLERY

(BY JAYANTI PARIKH.)

I have a regrettable story to tell. Abanindranath Tagore's family has a great collection of old and modern works of oriental art. It has been collected with taste and understanding, which is a thing which most of our private collectors or museums lack. He wants to sell the whole of it, if it can be preserved in a central place, but unfortunately no one has taken notice of this. I hear, foreign offers for it are many, but he wishes that it must remain in our country. Not more than a lakh of rupees are demanded for it. The first duty of our country is to take possession of such collections, unless she desires that these remaining few pieces of good art should also go out of the country.

Sjt. Baroda Ukil came to Bombay to collect funds to found a "National Art Gallery" in Delhi. It is not my intention to discuss this subject here. Many serious problems are involved in it. My intention here is only to bring to the notice of the general public and if it is possible to the high ears of Rajas, Maharajas, Birlas officials and leaders of public opinion who have come out to support Sjt. Ukil, that it is their first duty to take possession of such collections as I have mentioned.

A National Art Gallery can only be rightly founded with such collections of great pieces of art. It is also a regrettable thing that we take no notice of the great artists our country has produced. Gaganendranath Tagore passes away uncared for. His works are scattered over India and some foreign countries. His younger brother Abanindranath, founder of a great national artistic movement, and an accomplished master, has nearly ceased painting. Nandalal Basu unnoticed keeps himself buried in his work in a corner of our country.

What I have to say is this, that these are recognised masters and it is these people who will have a high place in a really National Art Gallery. Our first duty is to collect works of such masters. Aristocracy in Europe and other great countries has guarded culture with understanding and taste. This cannot be denied, however strongly we may denounce their social injustice. But, in our country it is this thing that we lack and for that reason we have failed to make use of our wealth in helping truly cultural and national purposes.

We can afford to wait for a National Art Gallery, the type which Sjt. Ukil describes, but we cannot afford to wait and let go the works of our masters from this country.

New Motor Vehicles Bill

SIMLA, July 22.

The Select Committee on the Motor Vehicles Bill has disposed of Chapter IV dealing with the regional transport authorities and control of motor traffic, and is now proceeding with Chapter VIII relating to third party risk insurance.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

The Public Accounts Committee concluded examination of the accounts of the Labour Department

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VIDURASWATHAM TRIBUNAL AT WORK

BANGALORE, July 22.

Six Police Duffadars were examined to-day before the Viduraswatham Tribunal. They deposed that speeches were made by several Congressmen throughout the State to bring down the prestige of the Government and also bringing into contempt the constituted authority in the State.—A. P.

NO MORE B. P. SCOUTING IN BOMBAY—BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION JOINS HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION — BRITISH EDUCATIONIST CONDEMNS B. P. SCOUTING—THE ORPHANED RELIC—GIRL SCOUTS MEET.

The insult that Lord Baden-Powell offered to the Indian nation has received one more fitting answer in the decision of the Provincial Council of the B. P. Association to sever relations with Indian Headquarters and join the Hindustan Scout Association.

And this answer has been given in no unmistaken terms. On Sunday, the 17th inst., the Provincial Council met at the house of Mr. Lokur, the District Judge of Poona and Ag. Provincial Commissioner of the B. P. Association. It was the largest meeting held in the annals of the Provincial Council when Sir C. V. Mehta and representatives of Poona, Sholapur Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Nasik, Broach, Belgaum and Karwar districts of the Bombay Presidency were present, besides several ordinary members of the Provincial Council.

Out of the fifty-five Local Associations of the Provincial Body, fourteen are defunct and thirty have replied by letter or telegram that they desired disaffiliation from Indian Headquarters. The Associations which had not replied mainly belonged to District Local Boards, which are in a state of flux due to new elections.

The resolution for disaffiliation was carried unanimously with the exception of the vote of Mr. Kaikhusroo B. Godrej, who represented the Bombay City Association. Mr. Godrej held that the Bombay Provincial Scout Association was bound by an inseparable tie to the Imperial masters in England and their agents at the Indian Headquarters. It should be noted that a very large number of the scouters of the Bombay City Association have resigned, and Mr. Godrej represents the Executive Committee of the Association whose general body has not met for the last twenty-one months in spite of the constitution, which requires the general body meeting to be held in October of every year.

Mr. Lokur, at the end of the meeting, tendered his resignation as Provincial Commissioner, as the new rules of the Government of Bombay require that no official should hold a responsible post in the scout movement.

The Provincial Association passed the following resolutions: (1) Resolved that this Association adopts the following version of the Scout Promise:—

I promise on my honour that I will do my best

(1) to do my duty to God, State* and Country,

(2) to help other people at all times, and

(3) to obey the Scout Law.

*In Indian States, whose associations are affiliated with us, the word ' Maharaja' or other titular head of the State, may be added to the promise as the State Association may decide.

(2) Resolved that the Boy Scout Association, Bombay Presidency, reluctantly disaffiliates from the Boy Scouts Association in India at Delhi, and functions as an independent and autonomous body in this Presidency, with effect from the 27th July 1938. Thereafer this Association will assume the name of the HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(3) Resolved that the Draft Constitution of the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency, circulated to the members on the 13th inst, be tentatively adopted as the constitution governing this Association from the 27th July, and until such time as the Council is reconstituted according to this Constitution, the present Provincial Council and the provincial and district organisation, the members, office-bearers and Scouts as accept the above constitution—and have not declared their unwillingness to accept the same—will continue to function as at present until the new elections take place and a Sub-committee consisting of the following:—

The Provincial Commissioner,
The Provincial Secretary,
Dr. M. N. Natu, M.B.B.S.,
Dr. B. H. Mehta, Ph.D.

is appointed to go into the details of the constitution and frame the P.O.R. for the Presidency, the Executive Committee being authorised to adopt them subject to the sanction of the Council at its next meeting.

(4) Resolved that this Association shall as soon as possible get itself registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860.

(5) There being a difference of opinion on the question of the disposal of the funds and properties of this Association, this Council resolves that the question of the disposal of the said funds and properties should be left to the decision of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., M.A., LL.B. whose decision shall be final.

(6) In view of the resolution (5) above, this Council resolves that, before such disaffiliation is given effect to, the said funds and properties of this Association shall be transferred to Sir Chunilal Mehta absolutely.

(7) With a view to give the necessary all-India outlook to this Association, this Council voluntarily decides to affiliate itself to the Scout Association of India (or the Hindustan Scout Association) when it comes into existence subject to the provision that the autonomy of this Association is not imperilled; and the Council empowers the Provincial Commissioner to nominate the necessary number of representatives when called for.

Mr. A. S. Neil On B. P. Scouts

Mr. A. S. Neil, headmaster of Summerhill School, England, and well known progressive educationist, author of "The Problem Child" and "The Problem Parent", writes in his new book "That Dreadful School" as follows:

"Question: Have you Boy Scouts in Summerhill?

Answer: No. I don't think our boys would stomach the one good deed per day. To do a good deed consciously savours of priggishness. There is much that is good in the Boy Scout movement. To me it is marred by its moral uplift, its Public School ideas of right and wrong and purity.... Also it is a true son of Capitalism. King and country, but we all know that these words are used symbolically for Capital and Privilege.

Every true blue Boy Scout troop would fight for the powers that be in the State. The movement is no more patriotic than—say—a Communistic Scout movement would be. It was founded by a soldier who believed in Imperialism, and personally I have no liking for any movement that would defend an entrenched class against its exploited slaves. I have never expressed any opinion about the Boy Scouts in my school. I have never heard a boy evince any interest in the movement."

It is not known in India that Mr. Neil's opinion is shared by the entire thinking public in England. Persons who return from England have told me that it is not considered "respectable" to be a Scout in a good, decent middle class family. The scout movement is mainly reserved for the Union-Jack waving type that daily throng the Buckingham Palace Square to catch a glimpse of Royalty sipping water or doing some daily task.

The Orphaned Relic

The B. P. Movement is dead in the Bombay Presidency. But the General Secretary of the Indian Headquarters is in Bombay, in conclave with Mr. Tyrell and Mr. Godrej. Mr. Thaddeus had a few minutes' anxious talk with Mr. Godrej when he left by the Poona Mail to attend the final fateful conference to give his solitary dissenting vote to prove that British Imperialism still lives to divide our Motherland. Mr. Thaddeus is very anxious that our Presidency should not be saved from the pressure of his august B. P. Association. It is rumoured that Mr. Tyrell, accountant of the Eastern Bank, in conjunction with Mr. Godrej, accountant of the training ship Dufferin, intend to start an association with the help of a clique of reactionaries who will palm their association off as the "Provincial Boy Scout Association." The public are warned that after the 27th of July there will be no more Boy Scout Association in this Presidency, and those who will call themselves such will be only a handful of reactionaries in Bombay city. It is like Japan establishing a Government for the Chinese millions in an unknown conquered village of trifling importance. We are quite sure that this new orphaned association, foster-fathered by the British masters and the Indian Headquarters, will be treated as a useful relic in he museum of scouting in our Presidency. It is well that they remain to remind us of what B. P. scouting stands for—Reactionarism, Imperialism and Disunity for our boys and girls. This association hopes to get public support for its finances but we appeal to all sincere and patriotic Indians not to encourage those who resort to communal methods to divide even the children of our land.

Girl Scouts Meet

An informal meeting of several ladies, Indian and European, was held at the office of Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, Provincial Commissioner of the I.N.S.A. A plan of work to enlist more members, visit schools, meet Principals and secure the co-operation of other women's organisations has been chalked out. Miss I Ballimal, B.A., and Miss A Lalkaka, B.A., have been provisionally appointed secretaries and persons desiring information or wishing to co-operate will communicate with them, c/o I.N.S.A., 129 Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUTHOR'S 2,000 MILES CYCLE TRIP

Mr. Bernard Newman, British travel book and spy story writer, has set out on another of his trips by pedal cycle.

He aims to ride round the Baltic, passing through nine countries, and covering over 2,000 miles.

His baggage for the trip weighs less than 20 lb., and his expenses will not exceed 5s. a day.

"From Copenhagen," Mr. Newman told the "News Chronicle, "I shall ride through Denmark into Sweden. I shall visit the Aaland Islands and then go on into Finland.

"I hope to go to Leningrad and may make a short trip to Moscow.

"I shall continue my journey through Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into East Prussia, through the Polish Corridor into Germany proper, and finish at Hamburg.

"I hope to average about 75 miles a day. The roads are likely to be very bad. I sometimes do only 20 miles a day if I run into something interesting.

"This year I have a new bicycle. I left my old one in the Balkans last year. In Rumania a Prince I met fell in love with it. He had never seen one like it before. There the people can only get cheap German bicycles, so I gave it to him.

£17 ON THE TRIP

"I carry only a reserve ration of food, some chocolate and biscuits, in case of accidents.

"Sometimes I have to sleep out, but I carry no blankets.

"I reckon to spend about £17 altogether on the trip. That includes train fares and boat fares across the North Sea."

When Mr. Newman returns from his travels he ought to have plenty of tales to tell.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 23.

The following are maximum and minimum, temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	90	78	.04	11.9	+2.5
Amraoti	81	73	0.5	19.8	+6.5
Akola	84	73	1.3	25.5	+12.7
Ahmedabad	86	74	0.7	13.0	—0.1
Ajmer	86	76	0.3	5.8	—1.6
Ahmednagar	81	70	0.1	16.7	+9.1
Ambala	89	75	0.6	8.4	—0.6
Allahabad	93	80	—	18.1	+4.9
Benares	93	80	—	16.2	+2.9
Bareilly	93	78	T	20.5	+5.5
BOMBAY	84	76	0.3	43.9	+5.3
Bangalore	78	65	0.2	4.5	—1.3
Bhopal	81	73	0.2	28.7	—
Baroda	87	75	2.9	22.5	—
Belgaum	75	68	0.2	18.8	—1.4
Bahawalpur	104	78	0.4	0.5	—1.5
Bijapur	82	70	T	8.0	+3.0
Bellary	87	74	—	2.0	—1.2
Bhavnagar	87	76	0.5	9.9	+1.3
Chittagong	90	77	0.1	34.3	—2.3
Calcutta	88	79	0.1	18.2	—3.1
Cuttack	87	77	0.9	17.0	—2.0
Cawnpore	95	81	0.2	18.5	+7.1
Calicut	87	75	0.1	70.9	+14.3
Colombo	85	79	—	5.2	—6.5
Cheerapunji	72	65	0.3	214.3	+39.1
Cocanada	80	74	0.1	15.1	+5.7
Cochin	82	75	—	43.1	—2.9
Dehra Dun	86	71	1.2	18.0	—3.0
Delhi	86	78	0.2	5.5	—3.5
Dehra I. Khan	107	83	—	1.4	—0.7
Darjeeling	67	56	0.6	24.3	+8.2
Desa	89	75	0.3	7.7	—1.0
Dalhousie	—	—	0.9	23.4	+1.8
Fort Sandeman	99	78	—	1.0	—1.1
Gorakhpur	94	79	0.1	24.9	+8.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	91	71	T	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	92	78	—	2.1	—0.3
Indore	81	72	T	28.9	+15.8
Jhansi	92	76	0.2	23.3	+10.5
Jubbulpore	90	75	1.5	27.3	+7.1
Jacobabad	105	82	0.1	0.1	—0.7
Jaipur	85	77	—	6.0	—2.2
Karwar	83	75	0.2	60.1	—7.3
Karachi	83	77	0.1	1.7	—1.1
Kodaikanal	65	57	—	4.3	—3.5
Khandwa	84	73	0.5	21.3	+9.3
Lucknow	93	80	0.1	21.8	+13.8
Ludhiana	92	82	—	2.9	—5.8
Lahore	93	81	—	5.4	—0.3
Lyallpur	103	84	—	4.5	+1.2
Multan	105	82	—	1.2	—0.6
Mysore	82	66	—	2.1	—2.8
Madras	94	77	0.2	3.2	—1.5
Maymyo	76	67	0.2	8.8	—4.3
Marmagoa	82	74	0.3	44.2	—
Malegaon	80	73	T	9.9	+2.0
Mussoorie	66	58	0.9	33.3	+10.0
Mahableshwar	64	61	3.1	156.4	+28.9
Murree	71	63	2.2	22.5	+10.3
Mount Abu	72	67	0.5	18.4	—1.8
Masulipatam	86	80	—	10.3	+0.5
Mandalay	94	79	—	5.8	—2.4
Mangalore	85	74	0.1	84.7	+17.9
Meerut	—	—	0.2	8.5	—1.8
Mercara	67	62	1.2	75.8	+18.9
Nagpur	85	75	0.8	28.4	+8.9
Ootacamund	59	51	T	5.9	—7.1
Patna	89	80	—	19.2	+2.5
Peshawar	103	83	—	1.2	+0.1
Poona	79	71	0.1	10.8	+0.9
Pachmarhi	75	67	1.0	42.6	+15.5
Port Blair	86	79	—	41.4	+10.9
Quetta	100	78	—	0.3	+0.1
Ranchi	83	72	0.3	14.9	—6.0
Rawalpindi	94	72	0.1	16.1	+8.5
Rangoon	82	74	0.2	29.7	—4.1
Ratnagiri	83	75	0.3	74.9	+10.6
Rajkot	87	75	1.7	14.6	+2.5
Sialkot	80	77	2.2	10.7	+2.6
Srinagar	94	70	—	3.1	—0.3
Sholapur	82	71	0.1	20.4	+12.4
Shillong	74	64	0.1	23.1	—4.7
Simla	64	58	0.1	14.7	—4.1
Surat	84	77	0.2	23.6	+2.7
Salem	93	76	—	4.0	—1.8
Trichinopoly	95	80	—	1.5	—1.0
Trivandrum	86	75	—	16.5	—2.6
Vizagapatam	81	78	0.1	11.9	+3.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23-7-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —047 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.0 degrees 1.0 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees 0.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 214 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.32 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 12.62 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 45.15 inches.

Weather Remarks—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 23-7-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 31.2 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29-86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

10,000 Kisans To Participate

Big Demonstration Against New Land Assessment

LAHORE: July 23.

THE LAHORE DISTRICT KISAN COMMITTEE IS MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO HOLD A BIG DEMONSTRATION OF KISANS IN FRONT OF THE BUNGALOWS OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AND THE COLLECTOR, IN LAHORE, ON AUGUST 9, AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW LAND ASSESSMENT AND THE REDUCTION OF CANAL OUTLETS.

The Kisan workers are touring in the villages of the District, and are exhorting Kisans to reach Lahore in large numbers for joining the demonstration.

ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATE OF THE KISAN WORKERS, ABOUT 10,000 KISANS ARE EXPECTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEMONSTRATION.

It will be recalled that a similar demonstration was held in Amritsar, which resulted in a Lathi charge and arrest of several Kisans.—A. P.

FLAGS FORCIBLY SNATCHED: JATHA ARRESTED

Peasants Deliberately Disregard S. 144 Orders

AMRITSAR, July 23.

The Fourth Peasants' Jatha of 26 men, led by Sardars Chuharsingh Sufian and Tejasing of Chak Kemalkhan, Jathedar and Vice-Jathedar respectively, was arrested to-day for defying Section 144.

Owing to rain, no meeting was held in Jalianwallabagh, but the Jatha started at 5 p.m., and, with shouts and slogans, reached the Railway Overbridge, at 5-30 p.m., where two Magistrates read out orders under Section 144.

The Jathedar replied that they knew of it, and were going deliberately, in order to represent their grievances. A little later on, reaching the top of the bridge, both the Magistrates again explained to them that they could go wherever they liked, without holding demonstration or shouting. The Jatha refused to comply.

On entering the prohibited area, the Jatha was asked to disperse, being declared an Unlawful Assembly, by Mr. Jackson, but the Jatha refused.

The Jatha was then arrested flags being forcibly snatched, as they refused to surrender. The arrested members were taken away in lorries.—A. P.

AMRITSAR ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED

3rd Walk-out By Municipal Congress Party

AMRITSAR, July 23.

The Congress Party in the Municipality staged another walk-out, to-day, from the Municipal meeting which had been specially called, for discussing the scheme of augmenting City's Water Supply.

Ghazi Abdurrahman, Leader of the Congress Party, wanted to move a resolution proposing adjournment of the house, as a protest against the lathi charge of Kisan demonstrators on July 20.

Lala Prakash Chand Mehra, the President, disallowed it on the ground that it had no concern with Municipal affairs, upon which eleven members of the Congress Party walked out, under protest.

This is the third walk-out of the Congress Party within a fortnight.—A. P.

Early General Election In England

LONDON: July 23.

The possibility of an early General Election was indicated by Major Attlee, speaking to the Durham Miners, when he said: "You may have in a few months, what you had before, a 'stunt election,' on a false issue. The Government will come to you and say that they are a great peace-loving people."—Reuter.

Probables With Jockeys For Stewards Cup

LONDON: July 23.

Following are the probables with their jockeys for the Stewards Cup to be run at Goodwood on July 26:—

Epsden (Harry Warrag), Boldben (Elliott), Neuvy (Smirke), Old Reliance (Gardner), Lohengrin (Deary), Jovial Lad (Herbert), Davy Do Little (Sibbritt), Carnival Boy (Simpson), Sally Andrews (Nevett), Malmsey (Bartlam), Tin Hat (E. Smith), Lapel (Sprague), Moody (Cliff Richards), Harmachis (Evans), Gunboat (Gordon Richards), Roulade (Robertson), Mixture (D. Smith), Lovely Women (Sharpe), Aeviresco (Lynch), Master Blondel (Christie), Gibbons or Proda (Richardson), Watersmeet (Wells), The Yankee (Lacey).

No jockeys were selected for King of Thrace, Golden Dial, Luminous Star, The Drummer, Lyne Doch and Killarney Boy.—Reuter.

SIX MILLION DOZES OF CHOLERA VACCINES FOR CHINA

GENEVA, July 22.

An appeal of China to the League of Nations for six million doz-

es of cholera vaccine has met world-wide response.

The Secretary-General of the League has ordered the immediate delivery of a million doses from the nearest bacteriological institute and has issued a world-wide appeal.

Results hitherto include the American Red Cross immediately shipping three million dozes, the Cantacuzene Institute, Bukharest, sending one million, Australia, Ceylon Pasteur Institute, Hanoi School of Hygiene, Zagreb, each half million, Egyptian Ministry of Health 180 thousand doses.

3 SERIOUSLY INJURED

Car Accident In Trying To Save Child

While attempting to save a child, a motor car is said to have dashed against a tree, causing serious injuries to three persons at Ghatkopar, on Saturday afternoon.

The car was going along Ghatkopar Road, when a child crossed its path. The driver tried to avoid the girl, but in doing so the car dashed against a tree and was badly damaged. Three of the four persons who were in the car, were seriously injured and are detained at the K. E. M. Hospital.

WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

The body of a 55-year-old woman was found on the Railway track near Sewri Railway Station, some time, after mid-night, on Friday.

The head was badly smashed and completely severed from the trunk.

The name of the woman is not known but it is alleged she had been seen begging in the locality by many people.

It is surmised that, driven by hunger, the woman must have committed suicide.

SOLUTION OF SIND TANGLE IN SIGHT?

"Allabux Ministry, Lesser Evil Than Hidayatullah's", Hindu Party Believes

KARACHI, July 23.

After the stalemate lasting for a few days, the ominous clouds which gathered over the Allabux Ministry, seem to be wafting away.

An indication of this was given, this evening, when the Hindu Party realising that the Allabux Ministry was the lesser of the two evils, when compared to the Hidayatullah Ministry, adopted a resolution affirming their confidence in their leader, the Hon. Mr. Nichaldas, Minister for P. W. D. and the Allabux Ministry.

Similarly, some members of the United Party, the Ministerial Party, met this morning, and adopted a resolution affirming their confidence in Khan Bahadur Allabux, the Premier and Mr. Pir Elahi Bux, Revenue Minister.

A DEVICE.

As the Congress Party has threatened to withdraw their support from the Allabux Ministry, negotiations have been started with certain groups of Sir Ghulam Hussain's party, with a view to induce them to join the Ministerial Party.

In case these negotiations prove successful, it is believed, the Sind Cabinet will be expanded from three to either five or six Ministers.

However, nothing definite could be said, as, on the other hand, an appeal signed by prominent leaders, issued to-day, urges on the people, to hold meetings throughout Sind, to pass a vote of no-confidence in the Allabux Ministry.—United Press.

INJURIES TO WORKMEN

Legislation Under Contem-

SIMLA: (By Mail).

The Government of India have, it is understood, under contemplation a legislative measure of considerable importance, which will give additional protection to the interests of workmen in the matter of injuries sustained by them in the course of their occupation.

Though not strictly a matter affecting workmen's compensation legislation, the question is still connected with it. Persons injured by accidents may have a remedy by filing suits for damages against their employers in Civil Courts, and under the law applicable, two defences may be evoked by the employer to defeat the claims which he should justly be called upon to meet.

One is the defence of "common employment" by which an employer can plead that an accident was due to the default of a fellow-workman, and that, therefore, he is not normally liable to pay damages; and the other is the defence of "assumed risk," by which an employer is not liable for injuries caused to workmen through the ordinary risk of employment, and a workman is presumed to have assumed risks which were apparent when he entered upon his occupation.

Both these pleas are available under the common law of England in civil suits for damages for injuries sustained by workmen.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Royal Commission on Labour, which went into this question, regarded both these doctrines, namely, of "common employment" and "assumed risks" as inequitable and recommended by a majority that a measure should be enacted abrogating these defences. Their recommendation was referred to the Provincial Governments and Minor Administrations in 1932. The recommendation had the support of most of these Governments.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Royal Commission in principle, but have been compelled to defer introduction of the necessary legislation because of the heavy legislative programme which they had to put through all these years.

Recent judicial decisions of a conflicting nature have, however, convinced the Government that legislation cannot further be postponed, and that the time has come to prevent recourse to these inequitable defences, which are believed to be still open to employers. The Bill on the subject, it is expected, will be introduced in the coming session of the Central Legislative Assembly.

It may be recalled that when the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act was first introduced, it had, in addition to the provisions for workmen's compensation, clauses designed to abrogate these defences in certain cases; but the Joint Select Committee of the Legislature deleted the clauses in question apparently because they were not satisfied that the doctrines, which were derived from the British common law, would be accepted by Indian courts. But they observed, at the same time, that, if the doctrines were so accepted and were regarded as inequitable, they should be removed for all workmen. Discussing this problem, the Royal Commission on Labour held that there was need for ensuring that they might not be invoked.

It may be remembered that ordinarily a workman receiving more than Rs. 300 does not come under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and his only remedy is in the Civil Court.

KRISHNA

TALKIES. . . :DUBASH THEATRE

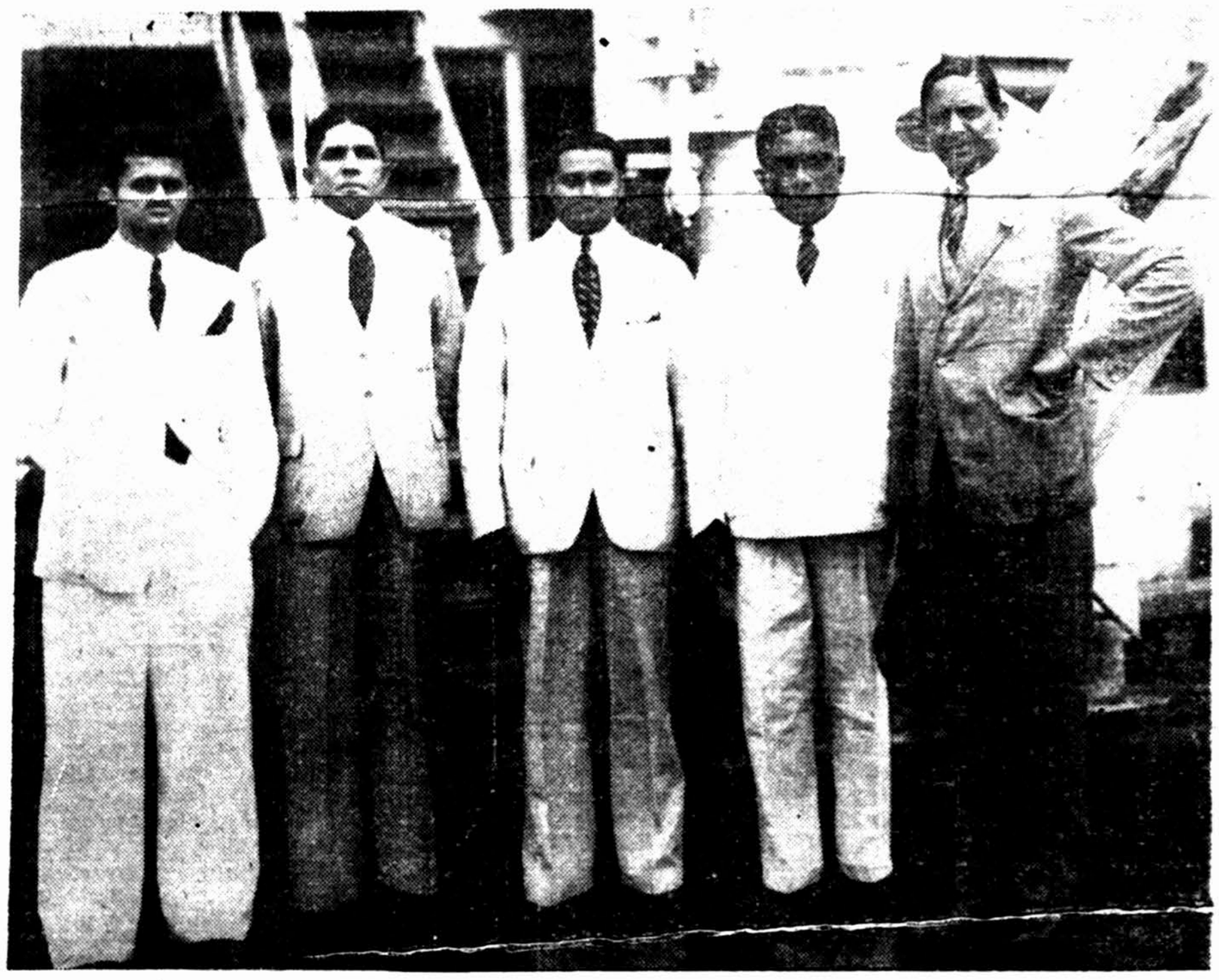
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

MINERVA'S

"JAILOR"

Starring:

SOHRAB MODI, LEELA CHITNIS, SHEELA, SADIQALI.



Members of the Ceylon Reforms Delegation, who passed through Bombay on their way. to England. Mr. Amarasuriya, leader of the deleg ation is seen in the centre.

INSURANCE AGENT ON CHEATING CHARGE

Said To Have Concealed Fact From Co. And Submitted Series Of Proposals

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Grave allegations of a series of cheating and attempt at cheating an insurance company were made in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court to-day, when P. B. Mulji, an insurance agent, was placed on remand.

Mulji was arrested at Broach on July 11, and subsequently released on a bail of Rs. 10,000 with one surety in like amount.

The police stated that the accused, who was agent of the Bharat Insurance Company, submitted a proposal for insurance to the extent of Rs. 10,000 on the life of one Lalitabai in November 1937. The proposal was accepted by the Company and a policy was issued.

In February 1938, another proposal for Rs. 10,000 on the life of the same woman was submitted through the accused who, the police stated, tried to persuade the Branch Office of the Bharat Insurance Company to accept the proposal without formal medical examination. The Branch Office refused to do so and insisted on the woman being examined by two doctors. The accused, police alleged, managed to get the life certified as "First Class" by two doctors and the proposal was then accepted. This was followed by yet another proposal for Rs. 20,000 on the life of the same woman but the Head Office refused to accept the same. The woman in question died in March 1938.

Fact Concealed

Police further stated that inquiries showed that the accused had attempted to get the life of the deceased insured for Rs. 10,000 with the Bombay Mutual Life Insurance Co. in April 1937 but the proposal was postponed on the ground of her poor physique. This fact, according to the police, was concealed by the proponent as well as the accused from the Bharat Insurance Company and thereby induced the Company to accept two proposals.

Police further alleged that the medical report given by two doctors on the second policy was obtained by the accused without producing the proponent for medical examination.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,500 with two sureties in like amount.

Mr. A. T. PATEL, B.E., B.Sc. (London), A.C.G.I., has returned to India after finishing his studies in Civil Engineering in London.

STRIKERS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. To Be Promulgated In Chembur?

About 75 workers of a small Factory—Cutch Dyeing and Bleaching Mills—at Chembur, are on strike since Thursday. The workers demand an increase in wages, and withdrawal of a notice of discharge "en masse."

This morning, the owners tried to bring a few blacklegs in a lorry from Bombay. This the strikers resented and with a view to stop the lorry, they sat on the road, allowing other traffic to pass on.

It is rumoured that the authorities want to resort to Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. The Superintendent has given strict instructions to the police force on duty to arrest the strikers in case they resorted to Satyagraha again to pretent the blacklegs.

New Bengal European M. L. A.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Mr. R. J. Hawkings of Magnethouse, Central Avenue, Calcutta, has been declared to be duly elected as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency.—A. P.

Sole Agents:—P. Muncherji & Co., 10, Hamam St. Bombay 1.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc|s).
a.m.
8-0 Beena ki Jhankar. 8-15 Talkie Music. 8-45 Classical Music. 11-30 Bhajan. 11-35 AIR Flautist. 11-40 Nazar Husain. 11-55 Vichitra Veena.
p.m.
12-5 Sawai Gandharv. 12-30 For Children: Marathi. 1-0 Lunch-hour Music. 1-20 Gondoliers. 5-30 Bombay Orchestra. 5-40 Hori Selections. 5-55 Sumati Daru and Party. Garbas. 6-10 Rageshwari. 6-20 Old Theatrical Tunes. 6-30 Sumati Daru and Party. Garbas. 6-45 Some Choruses. 6-55 Marwa on the Clarionet. 7-5 Nazar Husain 7-20 Ektala on Tabla. 7-30 Prarthana. 7-35 Lalita Venkatram. 8-0 Three Sitariyas. 8-10 Sawai Gandharv. 9-0 New (Hindustani) 9-15 Instrumental Trio. 9-30 News. 9-45 India and Sport. Talk by Talyarkhan. 10-0 Nazar Husain, Geets. 10-10 Naghma-i-Arab. 10-15 Lalita Venkatram. 10-30 Manohar Kapoor.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
a.m.
8-0 Same as in Bombay I. 9-0 Close down.
TRANSMISSION II
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
a.m.
11-30 Same as in Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4,905 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 Same as in Bombay I

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres (886 kc|s).
TRANSMISSION I.
a.m.
7-0 Morning Notes. 7-30 Light Music. 7-35 Mushtaribai. 7-50 R. R. Chowdari. 8-10 Zohrabai. 8-30 For Our Young Listeners.
TRANSMISSION II.
noon.
12-0 An Hour of Joy.
p.m.
1-0 A Classical Concert.
TRANSMISSION III.
p.m.
6-0 Amateur Music. 6-45 Chughtai and his Octet. 6-55 Light Music. 7-10 Zohra and Chowdari: Duet. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 In Memory of Iqbal. Hindustani Mushaira. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Music from Theatreland. By Mushtaribai. 10-0 Duets. 10-15 Classical Music. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s.)
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres (4,995 kc|s.)
p.m.
6-0 Light Music. 6-20 Mushtaribai. 6-40 Musical Parade. 7-0 On the Wings of Song. 7-20 Gat Tora on Tabla. 7-30 From Celluloid to Ether. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Br. Opera Co. Orchestra. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 metres (810 kc/s)
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
a.m.
8-36 Betar Orchestra. 8-46 Dhirendra Chandra Chatterjee 9-11 Jatadhar Pyne. 9-36 Abhavati. 9-51 The Betar Orchestra. 9-56 Abhavaty. 10-11 Music Lesson. 10-51 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Morning Music. 11-36 Yella Pessi: Pianoforte.
p.m
12-1 News. 12-11 Organ Recital. 6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Nazir Husain Khan. 7-41 Bina Chowdhury. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 K. Mallik. 8-41 Ratneshwar Mukherjee. 9-6 News Vocal Interlude. 9-36 Incurables Talk by Col. R. N. Chopra. 9-51 Paul Strauss and Orchestra

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
a.m.
9-0 Announcements in Hindustani. 9-5 Qadir Baksh. 9-15 Shamshad Begam. 9-25 Bhai Mehr. 9-35 Munawar Sultana. 9-45 Roshan Lal. 9-55 Khyber R. Orchestra. 10-5 Lala Rukh. 10-15 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-25 Zubaida Begam. 10-36 Hamid Parosi. 10-45 Shamshad Begam.
TRANSMISSION II
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Inayat Husain: Naat. 5-50 Kishan Lal. 6-10 Shamshad Begam. 6-30 Fateh Ali: Sitar. 6-40 Inayat Husain. 6-50 Kishan Lal. 7-15 Caravan. 7-25 Shamshad Begam. 7-45 Readings from Books. 8-0 Duet. 8-15 Hour with villagers. 9-15 News, Weather Report In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Khosha-i-Parvin

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1.086 kc/s)
p.m.
6-30 Concert. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Geets about a Sister's Affection. Talk by H. A. Khan. 8-15 Tamancha Jan. 8-30 Salig Ram Kohli. 8-55 Bahadur Singh. 9-0 Tamancha Jan. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Salig Ram Kohli. 10-0 Tamancha Jan. 10-25 Salig Ram Kohli. 10-45 Tamancha Jan.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1.022 kc/s)
p.m.
6-30 Mohammad Husain. 6-55 Hasinabai of Lucknow. 7-20 Kumari Vimla Raizada. 7-35 Ameer Ahmad Alvi. 7-45 Jesus Christ. Talk in Hindustani by J. D. Talibuddin. 8-0 Kumari Vimla Raizada. 8-20 Mohammad Husain. 8-50 Hasinabai. 9-15 News. Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Music. 10-10 Mohammad Husain. 10-35 Hasinabai.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres, (1,420 kc/s)
p.m.
6-00 Talkie Talk. 6-10 Iyer: Vocalist. 6-20 AIR Orchestra. 6-30 Chittoor Subramaniyam Pillai: Vocalist. 8-30 Visweswaramma: Vocalist. 9-15 News, Weather. 9-30 Seven Days of Sport. C P Johnstone. 9-45 Visweswaramma: Vocalist.

Madras—II Programme

p.m.
5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Song Recital. 10-0 Sergei Rachmaninoff.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s)
GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s)
GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s)
GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s.)
GSF 19.82 m. (16.14 Mc/s)
p.m.
7-30 Montague Brearley 8-30 Introduction to Robert Donat. 8-40 Robert Donat. 9-15 Newsletter and Sports. 9-40 Religious Service.
10-50 to 11-45 p. m. Arabic Programme.

BOMBAY RADIO PROGRAMMES

Peaks Of Week (From 24th To 30th July)

SUNDAY (24th July):—From 6-30 to 7-35 p.m. (European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave). Indian Music and other items: Nazar Husain. Lalita Venkatram. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "India and Sport" by A. F. S. Talyarkhan European Music and other items: Evensong.

MONDAY (25th July)—Indian Music and other items: Vasant Amrit. Sunderabai. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "Recitation from Marathi Poetry". By Sanjeevani Marathe. "Namdeo". By N. R. Phatak. Ignoramaswamy and Solomon. European Music and other items: Hilda Flanders: Entertainer. Olga Athaide: Piano Symphony Night.

TUESDAY (26th July)—From 10 to 11 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian Music and other items: Gangubai of Hubli. V. H. Deshpande. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "The Fortnight's Events". By Kapila Khandwalla. "Indian Films". By Sir Richard Temple. European Music and other items: Dance Music

WEDNESDAY (27th July)—Indian Music and other items: Yusuf Effendi. Kumar Gandharv. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: R. K. Tatnis. V. K. R. V. Rao. European Music and other items: Walter Kaufmann: Egidio Verga. Anne Rao: Soprano.

THURSDAY (28th July)—From 10 to 11 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian Music and other items: Ramkrishna Vaze of Belgaum. Ahalyabai. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m..: "Sa-re-ga". Music lessons by B. R. Deodhar. C. S. D'Andrade. European Music and other items: Chamber Music.

FRIDAY (29th July)—Indian Music and other items: Sunderabai. Dinanath of Surat. Vithalrao Gurav. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "Watching them do it—The Railway Signals." "Tonight in Bombay." European Music and other items: Mantzari Mavrikakis: Soprano. Harry Potter and John Banford Erwin Klein and his Orchestra.

SATURDAY (30th July)—Indian Music and other items: Rafique Ghaznavi. V. A. Kagalkar. Vernacular Talks at 8-0 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "Marathi Books". By V. H. Kulkarni. "Tales from the Bazar". By Babaji. European Music and other items: Daulat Nanavatty: Pianoforte. Peter Barrie: Baritone. Sebastian Vaz and His Band.

WOMEN'S PART IN PUBLIC LIFE

New Movement In U. P.

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

"[illegible] portant part of the Congress programme than that of educating and organising the women of our province on such a firm national footing that in future they play their important roles of mothers, wives and daughters in a manner that would inspire generations to come." says Mrs. Uma Nehru, who has taken charge of the Women's Department in the Provincial Congress Committee, in an appeal to the Presidents of all the Congress Committees in the U. P. and to all other friends who are interested.

She has laid down an outline of the scheme of work to be done amongst the women through her department which includes starting a campaign amongst the women of the Province to create a political consciousness in them and organise them for their social, economic and cultural uplift.

During the civil disobedience movement, she says, women played an important role in the making of our nation and to-day too there is every scope for activity in this direction. If they get a chance they will go ahead inspite of their ignorance, social and cultural bankruptcy, economic dependency.

With this object in view, Mrs. Uma Nehru has made out this scheme and very soon she will give it a difinite and elaborate shape.—A. P.

NO MORE SMUGGLING ON EAST COAST

SIMLA, July 23.

That so far as smuggling is concerned, the situation is pronouncedly and most gratifyingly quiet is the latest report from the East coast. For the first time since the anti-smuggling campaign had been started in November 1936, the claim is now made that the situation is thoroughly in hand.

Major seizures during the first fortnight of June were few and from all sides reports have come of enforced quiescence or frustration on the part of smugglers.

Enquiries made go to show that prices of silk in Madras and in areas served by that port are such as to give no cause for anxiety. Small quantities of smuggled goods, no doubt, appear to filter through from time to time, but such quantities are both individually and collectively very small. Large scale smuggling of the days past to distant places appears to be practically dead.—A. P.

MADRAS, July 22.—With a view to pressing upon the Government the urgency of bringing about suitable amendments to the District Municipalities Act so that elected chairmen and councillors might have active control over the administration, at least to the extent recognised by the Act of 1920, a conference of all chairmen and vice-chairmen of the municipalities of the province will be held at Vizagapatam on July 30 and 31 next.—United Press.

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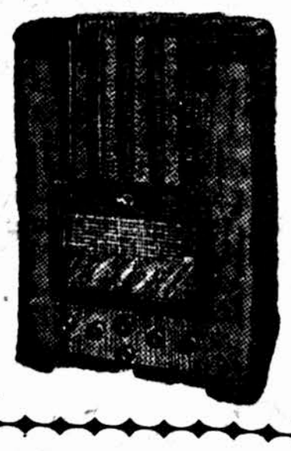

BAR-BENDERS BUSY

Prof. Rao's House Burgled At Khar

Bar-benders are again busy in Khar. This is the fourth year in succession that this fraternity of midnight burglars have defied the police patrols and similar other precautions organised by the authorities.

On Thursday in the early hours of the morning the bungalow of Prof. V. G. Rao on Linking Road was broken open, entry being effected by two bars being pulled out of the window frame by the use of a jemmy.

Prof. Rao's family did not know anything about the activities of the visitors till about 6 o'clock in the morning when a domestic servant got up to take milk from their usual milkman. The servant was surprised to find all the rooms of the ground floor in a regular mess with furniture thrown about, trunks emptied and clothes scattered on the floor and in the compound.

Nervous and excited he woke up Prof. Rao and others who made a hurried search to find if anything was missing and were surprised to find that, after all their activities the visitors had taken nothing more than a ten rupee note from one of the coats lying in a room.

Police were, of course, immediately summoned who took measurements of footprints, etc, and are busy hunting down the culprits.

A similar burglary was committed on 14th Road only a few yards away from the Premier's bungalow but here fortunately the burglars could not get anything at all worth carrying.

In spite of police precautions that followed these two burglaries the bar-benders were busy again on Friday and at least at three places the residents were saved on account of their own vigilance. They scared away the intruders as soon as some noise was heard but the police were nowhere on the spot.

This "model suburb"—in the building up of which the bureaucracy seemed to have taken such a great pride that on one occasion Lord Irwin's train was specially stopped at Khar station to enable the Viceroy to witness their achievement—appears today to be suffering from a hundred woes.

INFLUENZA AND TYPHOID HAVOC.

Influenza and typhoid are raging here now without any kind of hindrance from the authorities. The Director of Public Health who visited the place and promised the citizens to get the scandalous santitary condition of the suburb remedied seems to have done nothing at all. At any rate the Bandra Municipality has not carried out any instructions that may have been sent by the Director.

The sanitary system prevailing in Khar is the most abominable that human ingenuity could devise. The basket system is prevalent almost everywhere and the sweepers, in order to avoid trouble, empty the baskets in cesspool tanks and the cesspool tanks are not cleaned till they overflow and fill-up the compounds.

NOVEL ROAD REPAIRS.

Repeated complaints to the municipality have no effect on the authorities and the citizens belonging mostly to the middle classes who have invested their life savings in putting up tiny bungalows have to suffer in silence. The Road Department of the Municipality has a patented way, of mending roads by taking out mud from adjoining gutters and spreading it raw on roads along which you have to walk as best you can The drainage scheme sanctioned over two years ago has yet to travel a long journey before reaching Khar with the result that the mosquito pest flourishes here as perhaps nowhere else and those people who had come to Khar as tenants are arranging to have it as quickly as possible. At the present rate it would not be surprising if half of the suburb which houses the Prime Minister of Bombay is emptied in the course of the next year.

Mahatma On Duty Of Khadi-Wearers

Higher Price Of Hand-spun Is Insurance Against Famine And Unemployment

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

I have before me several letters, some protesting against the constant rise in the prices of khadi, and some piteously appealing to me to show the way to poor middle class people for buying dear khadi.

The A. I. S. A. exists only for the betterment of the khadi producers, the majority of whom are poor women spinners. I hold that the Association cannot be satisfied till every woman who puts in an honest hour in spinning gets one anna per hour. We are on the point of reaching half an anna per hour, and if the consumers and the Congress Governments do their duty, the Association expects to give the anna per hour much earlier than most people expect.

This must mean some rise in the price of khadi, but not a proportionate rise. City people should know that ceaseless effort is being made to evoke greater skill among the artisans so that the whole of the increase in the wages may not fall upon khadi. Overhead charges are also being constantly reduced. Skill overhead increases with experience. But sixteen times increase in the wages of spinners cannot all be brought about merely by increased efficiency. Therefore some rise in the price of khadi is inevitable with the increase in the wages. This is being unequally distributed among the different varieties so that the heaviest rise will take place in the khadi that is purchased by the monied classes. Everything that can be done to ease the burden on poor buyers is being done and will be done by the Association.

But khadi-wearers should know that the economics of khadi are different from the ordinary economics which are based on competition in which patriotism, sentiment and humanity play little or no part. Khadi economics are based on patriotism sentiment and humanity.

TARDY JUSTICE

Before the new policy of the Association was laid down, its aim was to cheapen khadi, mostly in disregard of the wages of the spinners, the most helpless artisans perhaps in the world. This continued for nearly a decade. It was a mistaken policy, but the mistake was unconscious and based on faulty reasoning. I must take the largest share of the blame for the mistake. Khadi-wearers had the sole benefit of the mistake. Is it right for them to complain when the mistake is being repaired and the spinners are gradually being paid what is their due?

The Association has expected hearty co-operation from the khadi-wearers, and I am glad to be able to say that on the whole the increase in the price of khadi has not been resented by them. Many consider it a privilege that they are partners in the tardy justice that is being done to the dumb sisters whose need is infinitely greater than that of the wearers of khadi.

I know that there are many middle class persons who find it difficult to make the two ends meet, and for them every additional anna becomes a problem. And they will not spin. They have my sympathy. But they cannot have it both ways. If they will not spin, they should cut down their requirements or reduce other expenses. In this climate we do not need the clothes we use Where there is a will there is a way.

MISSION OF KHADI

A correspondent suggests that khadi is mainly supported by the poor middle class, and contends that if the prices are not brought down to the level at which they can buy it, it will not survive me. If that is the condition on which alone khadi can live, it deserves to predecease me. Happily there is a fallacy behind the argument. The question of cheapness mainly affects the city-dwellers. If all of them, rich and poor, took to khadi, they could hardly use more than ten per cent of the possible production of khadi. The rest has to be used by the producers themselves who are villagers The question of price does not affect them materially, if at all. It is true that khadi has not penetrated the villages to the extent expected. During the transition period, therefore, it has to depend upon the patriotic spirit of city-dwellers both rich and poor. Those who believe in the message of khadi will not consider any price too dear for khadi. It is the only real insurance against famine and unemployment. Even if India were to be industrialized overnight, much of the unemployment would remain. In this country the problem is to find work for a whole nation which has one-fourth of her time without occupation. If pestilence, poverty and bloodshed are to be avoided, there is no remedy but khadi and other village industries. Those who believe in this mission of khadi and who believe also in a living wage being paid to the spinners, will not grudge the increase that has to be made in the price of khadi. They may rely upon the Association moving with the utmost caution. The past two years' experience warrants the hope that the public welcome the increase in the wages that the spinners are receiving.

THREE ARRESTS FOR ALLEGED CHEATING

PATNA, July 20.

Three young men have been arrested here and are in police custody awaiting trial in connection with alleged cheating carried out in Bihar, Bengal and the United Provinces.

According to the police, the 'modus operandi' of the arrested men, who are said to hail from Benares, is to start firms with different names, obtain quotations from firms and dealers in various commodities and to book orders and on demand of advance money to issue false 'hundis', one of which was dishonoured in Purulia leading to police investigation and arrest of the men. The police have submitted charge sheet under Sections 420.-511 I.P.C.—A. P.

PLEA FOR UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

Aga Khan Says It Is Only Way To Combat Danger To Civilization

An earnest appeal for the preservation of the primary political functions of the League of Nations was made by the Aga Khan, speaking in the Peace Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow. It was a law of life, he said, that men should labour and endure to uphold ideals and institutions and that other men should enter into their labours.

He suggested reviving the ideas of Briand and Stresemann to form a United States of Europe, when nine-tenths of the dangers to civilization would disappear.

The ideals and conceptions of which the League was the expression, said the Aga Khan, were imperishable. The War threw a lurid light, not yet quenched, on the insecurity from which the most civilized nations of the world had suffered in their relations to each other. Without reorganization there was the prospect of recurring wars, each more devastating than the last.

The League, he added, must not be allowed to renounce the great ideal of being the Parliament of Nations, the supreme authority to ordain peace instead of war throughout the world. They might go back to the ideas of Briand and Stresemann to form a United States of Europe, if she could be grouped into an economic power unit. Then indeed it would be possible for the nations of Europe to promote the use of the undeveloped parts of the world.

A necessary alteration in the fundamental constitution of the League would be to allow the inhabitants of a portion of a country—if sufficiently numerous—to have a referendum under League direction. By this they could, through a substantial majority, be able to leave that State and either remain independent members or join some other country.

WHY NON-INDIAN?

Karachi Port Trust Appointment

SIMLA, July 21.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Communications regarding the report that the post of the Deputy Chief Engineer of the Karachi Port Trust is being filled by an appointment of a non-Indian while suitable Indians with requisite harbour experience are available

The Committee urge the Government of India to consider the desirability of withholding their sanction to the said appointment and refer the matter back to the Port Trust for reconsideration. —United Press.

Ahmedabad Tenants' Conference's Request Turned Down

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

The long correspondence between the Government and Tenants' Conference regarding shop-rent has come to an abrupt end.

The Government have refused to hold an inquiry.

Many prominent merchants asked the Secretary of the Tenants' Conference to request the Government to reconsider this matter before taking further steps. Accordingly he has forwarded a letter to Minister Patil soliciting an inquiry into shop-rent grievances.

Water Reaches Roofs Of Dwelling Houses

Crops Utterly Destroyed: Villagers Left Without Food In Assam

SIBSAGAR, (Assam), July 22.

A devastating flood, the like of which cannot be recalled within living memory, is spreading havoc among the residents of the Kowarpur, Jakaichuk, Betbari, Thaora and Panidihing Mauzas of the Sibsagar Sub-division since the morning of July 17.

The Brahmaputra and the Dessung Rivers have been in spate. Breaches in the Dessung bund occurred at several places. The flood level is reported to be higher by about four feet than the flood level reached in 1930. The Dhai, Taxi Ali and the road leading from Sibsagar to Desangmukh, besides most of the village roads, are totally submerged. The water is neck deep at places. The paddy fields and granaries are under water

The water began to rise rapidly on Sunday night and came upto the roofs of dwelling houses at Panbesha, Lepagoan, Tatipaathar, Dhopabariya and several other villages of the Kowarpur Mauza which is the worst sufferer in this respect. Men, women and children are taking shelter in improvised machines on the bamboo rafters of their cottages and others on the roofs. Some villages moved hurriedly out in small countryboats to high roads or places of safety

It is a pathetic sight to see cattle roaming about without fodder or shelter. The seedlings, which were but recently sown, are completely under water and will be destroyed if the flood does not subside within this week.

The Bao and Apu crops have been destroyed. Some villagers have been without food since Sunday last while others are satisfying their hunger by jack fruits, etc.

The people who are unable to leave their homes are in a sorry plight. Extensive damage of cultivation which constitutes the whole means of subsistence of the villagers is apprehended

A number of officials went by countryboats with great difficulty to some of the affected areas on Sunday morning in separate parties. They are reviewing the situation and have obtained provisions of rice, potatoes, dal, etc., which they have distributed among the sufferers in some villages.

The S.D.O., who held a meeting of the Sibsagar Flood Relief Committee on Monday to devise relief measures, and some officers were deputed to proceed to the affected areas.

RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED

At a public meeting held at Sibsagar yesterday afternoon a Congress Flood Relief Committee was formed and sub-committees were appointed for collections of subscription.

Messrs. F. Ahmad, R. N. Barua, Sankar Barua, B. C. Gogoi, Congress M.L.A.'s, after visiting affected areas in the evening of the 17th, sent a wire to the Hon Mr. R. K. Chaudhuri, Revenue Minister, informing him of the alarming situation brought about by the floods.

GIRL DROWNED

It is reported that a little girl aged about four, of the Panbesha village in the Kowarpur Mauzas, about four miles from Sibsagar town, fell out of the machan and was drowned. It is feared that many calves have also met with a similar fate.

Information has been received that portions of the Nitaipukhuri, Bokota and Calagui Mauzas have also been affected by the floods. The fury of the flood has now slightly abated and the river level has subsided by about three inches since this morning, but it is not improbable that there may be another.—A. P.

FLOODS IN KOSI

Railway Communication Interrupted

PATNA, July 20.

Railway communication between Mansi and Dharmara has been interrupted due to floods in the Kosi in north Bihar according to a message received here. Supaul and Saharsa have been isolated as the railway line is under water between Mansi and Dharmara.

A portion of Khagaria and neighbouring areas are also inundated.—A. P.

RELIEF OF FLOOD-AFFECTED AREAS

B. P. C. C.'s Appeal To Bengal Province

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed Choudhury, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has sent a Circular Letter to the Secretaries of the different district, Sub-Divisional and Primary Congress Committees, in the Province, drawing their immediate attention to the distress now prevailing in several Districts, due to flood and inundation.

He has appealed to the Congress Committees to collect funds to be spent for relief work in the affected areas.—A. P.

Prisons And Lunacy Acts In Madras

MADRAS, July 22.

The Government of Madras has published a Bill to further amend the Prisons Act, 1894, and the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, in their application to the Province of Madras. The Bill will come up for consideration at the forthcoming session of the Madras Legislative Assembly, which will meet on August 15 next.—United Press.

RAILWAY CHIEFS AT INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

A Press Note issued by the Indian Merchants' Chamber Bombay says:—

"Mr. L. Wilson, Chief Commissioner of Railways, and Mr. B. M. Staig, Financial Commissioner of Railways, met the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, on Friday, at 12 noon, when the following questions were discussed:—

Recommendations of the Wedgwood Committee and action thereon; Indianisation of Railway Services; Ordinary Return Tickets over the G.I.P. & B.B. & C.I. Railways; Refrigerated Transport facilities; Concession rates over the B.B. & C.I. Railway for transport of cattle; Railway rates for insurance of treasure; and Railway freight on cotton.

A summary of the discussion at the meeting will be issued to the Press shortly.

DR. SIR PUTTANNA CHETTY DEAD

BANGALORE: July 23.

The death has occurred, this evening, of Doctor Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Bangalore, at his residence at the age of 82.

Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty was suffering from fever for the past two days and passed away peacefully this evening.

Sir Puttanna Chetty had made many charitable endowments, and he recently made a gift of a free boarding home, which was opened by Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail.—A.P.

Viceroy On Tour

SIMLA, July 23.

Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Brabourne left Simla on a tour extending over about eleven days, in the course of which they will visit Dholpur, Kotah, Bundi, Ratlam, Jaora, Dhar, Mandu and Dehra Dun.—A. P.

SIR ROGER LUMLEY, Governor of Bombay talking to members of the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum at Poona.

Flood Situation In Gorakhpur

GORAKHPUR, July 20.

"Gorakhpur is again in floods, this time much earlier than usual. Had the Government not responded to the public demand and delayed opening of Jitpur and Bargahan nullahs the situation would have been really more serious," says Mr. Shibban Lal Saxena, M.L.A., who is touring the flood affected areas.

Mr. Shibban Lal continues, "The pressure of water on all the protective bunds has been relieved by the opening of these two breaches. Still great havoc has alreday been caused to about 40 villages in the District.

"There are three river systems which caused damage. The most important of them is the Rohin and the Rapti and 50 villages have been inundated by their water. As soon as the flood of the Rapti enters Gorakhpur district it brings ruin to about 60 villages in the Baluwa Ilaqa. Their crop has already suffered serious damage and if the water continues to rise these villages may become mere island top in ocean. Down below about 270 villages in Sadr Tahsil have been submerged and their crop is all lost. It is these villages which have really benefited by the new openings. I think one immediate need to relieve the rising flood level is to open the Bokta Bund. Engineers agree that it should be demolished and I think that its demolition should not be delayed any more.

"The most unfortunate incident during the recent floods so far has been the drowning tragedy at Jitpur nullah. I think the official estimate of the casualties is much too low and I think that an independent inquiry should be ordered by the Government into the tragedy.

"There are some villages on the banks of Rohin in Maharajgunj Tahsil which are under water. Their number is about 30.

"Another important river system which has wrought havoc is the Great Gandak. This has inundated about 30 villages in the North of Padrauna Tahsil. I think the chief cause of this flood is the absence of any opening in the Railway line from Chhittauni to Khadda. Public opinion insists that an opening should be made in the Railway Bund at Mahitwar. Engineers should be deputed to study the effects of this opening carefully on the Southern side of the railway line. The misery here is terrible as the area has been under water for 15 days and there are very few boats.

"The third system is the Kuwanon and the Ghaghra rivers which inundate the Belghat villages. Reports show that some villages have been flooded."

"Government officials" continues Mr. Saxena "are alert and they are doing all they can to help the sufferers in the Rapti valley, but the Rohin, Bari Gandak and Kuwanon are neglected. Water is rising everywhere and incessant rains in the district and the hills in the North give reasons to fear further damage. Non-official relief is urgently needed. The D.C.C. and other non-official bodies are planning measures and collecting funds. Baba Raghavdas, General Secretary D.C.C. has already left for Calcutta to enlist support of the generous public. I appeal to the generous public in the country to come to the rescue of this poor and unfortunate district and subscribe generously to the Congress flood relief fund."—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS UP

Fears Of Weevil Menace To Cotton Crop

FRESH PURCHASES IN SILVER

BOMBAY, July 23.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The brighter sentiment was the feature of date in New York cotton owing to fears of Weevil menace and higher Liverpool cables. The advance in prices gathered further momentum on increased trade and foreign buying with some covering.

BULLION.

London silver closed 1/8d higher.

After early inactivity, Bombay market improved on scattered buying and covering. Subsequently, fresh purchases caused further advance.

Gold declined on some liquidation and selling but later recovered losses in the absence of selling pressure.

London gold was lower by half penny.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, July 23.

Previous closing	8.73
To-day's opening	8.75
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	8.82
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, July 23.

Previous closing	4.90
To-day's opening	4.86
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	4.88
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 156-4
April May 1939	Rs. 170-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 23.

The New York cotton displayed the brighter sentiment to-day following higher Liverpool cables and fears of Weevil Menace with the rise later gathering momentum on increased buying interest.

The trading in October began at 8.75 i.e. two points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying with some covering. Subsequently the market developed increased strength on increased buying power with price rising to 8.84 when some liquidation and hedging appeared. October finally closed at 8.82.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 23.

The trading in Broach April/May commenced at Rs. 169-12, but subsequently the price improved to Rs. 170-2 on better New York advices. The price, later, declined to Rs. 169-10 and closed a bit higher at Rs. 169-14.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 23.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.82/8.82) 8.75/8.75
December (8.91/8.90) 8.85/8.83
January (8.94/8.93) unquoted.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 23.

American July (4.86) 4.85
American October (4.90) 4.88
Egyptian July (7.05) 7.11
Egyptian November (6.85) 6.91

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 23.

There were no tea sales to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop July August (£19 1/2 value) £19 3/16 sellers
Dunlop Augus. (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
Lightning August (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 sellers) £11 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 23.

Previous closing	4.91 7/8
To-day's opening	4.92 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.92 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 23.

Previous closing	4.91.96
To-day's opening	4.91.93
To-day's closing	4.92.12

FRANC RATE

London, July 23.

Previous closing	178.16
To-day's opening	178.15
To-day's closing	178.16

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, July 23.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91.93 and then slightly eased to 4.91.90 movements thereafter being small.

Franc opened at 178.13 and then improved to 178.16 on some support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.286) 13.286
New York on Bombay (36.72) 36.74
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/4) 0.91 1/4
London on Milan (93.45) 93.47
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/8 nominal) 0-9 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-1-5 1/2) £7-1-5
Silver (19 1/2d) 19 5/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 23.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "India sold. Speculators bought and sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 23.

Spot	(19 1/2d.) 19 5/8d+1/8
Forward	(19 3/8d.) 19 1/2d+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 23.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-1-5 1/2) £7-1-5

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 23.

SILVER

Silver ready	51	7	0
Silver Shravan	51	5	0
Silver Bhadarva	51	4	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	11	0
Gold Shravan	35	11	3
Gold Bhadarva	35	11	6
Sovereign	23	0	6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 22

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Unquoted

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 23.

Wheat September	4	3	3
Wheat January	4	5	0
Wheat May	3	5	9
Linseed September	7	3	3
Linseed May	5	2	0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 23.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July 82 3/4 and Oct. 69 1/4. The market was moderately active on scattered buying prompted by higher overseas cables but the general demand was slow.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 23.

London Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 23.

U S Common New Stock (dol 61) dol 61 1/2
General Motor (dol 41 3/8) dol 42
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36) dol 36 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 23.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 82 1/4

WOOL SALES

Greasy Inferior to Superior.
Lower (0-8) 0-7 1/4
Higher (1-3) 1-4 1/2
Scoured Inferior to Superior
Lower (1-2) 1-0 1/4
Higher (2-2) 1-11

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 23.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton July	14	9	6
Sind cotton January	15	7	6
Punjab July	13	1	6
Punjab January	13	12	9
Desi American July	18	14	3
Desi American January	18	13	0
Tone steady.			
Wheat July	21	15	9
Wheat September	21	15	9
Wheat October	22	3	0
Tone quiet.			
Gram July	23	15	0
Gram September	23	13	0
Gram October	23	13	3
Toria July	35	3	6
Toria September	36	1	9
Toria November	36	10	0
Cottonseed July	15	15	6
Cottonseed September	16	7	3
Cottonseed January	16	10	9

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 23.

Yarn No 6 1/2s—			
August	104	0	0
October	104	0	0
December	103	0	0
10 1/2s.—			
August	113	0	0
October	114	0	0
December	115	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
August	153	0	0
October	154	0	0
December	155	0	0

LINSEED OIL

London, July 22

Linseed oil London per cwt naked Aug sellers 23/7 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked Sep Dec sellers 23/6

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 22

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality ... 6 1/8

LONDON SPELTER

London, July 22

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) fob £13 1/2 to £14

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Good Demand For Bond Money: Wall-Street Strong

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 23.

On the money market, good demand for bond money was often evident, owing to many Foreign Banks, chiefly continental, being at least temporarily unable to provide such credit, owing to funds being required in order to finance clients for gold purchases, but no stringency was at any time apparent. Discount houses were disappointed at the week's still small percentage obtained at allotment of Treasury Bills, while sales to banks were consequently still further reduced.

Wall Street closed strong.

FIRM TONE ON CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Moderate Turnover

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Jutes this section opened firm and continued so throughout the session and moderate business was put through

Coals:—Although the undertone ruled firm business was rather on a restricted scale. Teas were dull.

Miscellaneous:—Indian iron remained more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady following are the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three and half per cent paper 99-2; three and half per cent loan (1947-50) 106-5 small lot, five per cent loan (1945-55) 118 small lot, five and half per cent loan (1938-40) 100-14 four per cent Punjab bonds (1948) 108-5.

Reserve Bank 117/8

Shahadara Delhi Saharanpur Railway 143. Cawnpore Textile 4/2.

Coals:—Aldih 4/12; Churulia 1/14; Hurriladih 16/8, Katras Jherriah 25 small lot; Ranneegunge 32/12; Talcher 1/8

Jutes:—Agarpara pref 119; Barnagore 126; Clive pref 125; Hooghly pref 16; Howrah 45/11; Kamarhatty 450; Kankinnarrah 358 small lot New Central pref 138; Presidency 3/10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 7/9; Indian copper 2/9; Dalmia cement 10/4; Burn and Co. (seven per cent pref) 140 ex div; Indian Galvanizing 20/6; Indian iron and steel 29/2 Marshalls 2/5; Saran eng. 5/12; Steel corpn 7/2 per 82; Dunlop rubber 16/4; Dunlop rubber first pref 125/8; Indian cables 12/4; New India investment 35 disc. Steuart and Co., 1; British Burma Petroleum 3/13; Bengal paper ord 85 Titaghur paper b ordy 15/4; Ramnugger cane and sugar 7/12; Raza 12/12; Tea Hattikhir 19/12; Kodala 15/4; Kornafuli 13/10.

Debenture:—Four per cent (1936/51) Empire jute 102/8.—A.P.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 23.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		53,880	296,179
Central India		45,925	337,378
Barsi and Nagar	39	149,908	174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,322	101,666
Berar		327,318	579,602
Central Provinces	166	83,494	114,551
Total Oomras	205	700,847	1,513,973
Dholera	1,312	141,057	179,338
N.-W. Provinces		3,112	10,371
Rajputana		16,353	97,128
Sind-Punjab	66	520,818	346,388
Broach	33	263,597	341,910
Coompta and Dharwar	658	66,437	72,661
Westerns-Northerns	2	24,225	40,145
Cocanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		5,215	20,507
American		177,893	20,033
Egyptian, African and Sudan	811	521,541	425,689
Comilla, Bumra and other sorts		1,171	239
Total	3,087	2,442,289	3,068,430

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 21st July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,025	318,449	458,257
Japan and China	3,800	695,572	1,478,774
Coast Ports		59,853	37,292
Up-country by Rail		356,276	287,936
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		6,078	36,277
Total	4,825	1,436,228	2,298,536

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 22

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric Power and Lt 7 p.c. Pfd ..	42
Electric Bond Common	9
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	54
Int Tel and Tel	10
Amr Tel and Tel	140 1/4
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1939	100
Western Union Telg	32 1/2
New York Central Railway ...	20 3/4
Texas Corporation	47 3/4
Phillips Petroleum	43
Socony	15 3/4
Chase Bank	33
Consolidated Oil	10 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Amr Tel and Tel 1961	103
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	90
Cons Mining and Smelting of Canada	61
United States Steel	61
Bethlehem Steel	60
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent pfd ...	98
Ludlum Steel	19
Republic Steel	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	51 1/2
Westinghouse Airbrake	27
General Motors	41 3/4
General Electric	42 1/2
Union Carbide	84 3/4
National City Bank	27
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	95
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	52
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	50
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	72

Turnover 1 1/4 million shares. Carloadings up 101287 units. On further strength suggest profit taking.

The American industrial situation is factor of serious consequence not only to domestic markets but to the commerce of the world. Much interest therefore attaches to the remarks of Government economists who now anticipate continued though gradual and unspectacular improvement in United States business extending a year or longer. They believe that the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production which at present is round seventysix will be between 85 to 95 by the end of the year with a further gain next year though it is not likely to reach the 1937 level.

Ready Cotton Quotations

	Bombay, July 23
Bengal Superfine	130./32
Bengal Fine	128/29
Bengal F G	125/26
C P 1	155/57
C P 2	146/48
Arvi	147/49
Amraoti	142/46
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	146/48
Khandesh	134/39
Jalna Sailu	136/40
Burwah Sanavad	145/47
Khandwa	145/47
Harda Khirkiya	145/48
Mathia	124/29
Malkapur	140/43
Broach	155/60
Punjab 4 F	175/80
Punjab 289F	200/210
Sindh N T	185/95
Kampala	281/83
Jinja	265/67
Navsari	215/17

Produce Receipts

	Bombay, July 23
Wheat	10,368 cwts.
Linseed	3,994 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	16 cwts.
Gingellyseed	351 cwts.
Poppyseed	61 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,040 cwts.
Rice	11,034 cwts.
Myrabollams	855 cwts.
Cottonseed	506 cwts.
Mowraseed	19 cwts.
Gram	1,421 cwts.
Joowar	12,451 cwts.
Barley	656 cwts.
Bajree	2,245 cwts.
Indian sugar	11,679 cwts.

LONDON SEEDS

	London, July 22
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
July sellers	£11-13-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
July sellers	12-11-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
July sellers	13-1-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton	
July Aug sellers	11-13-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
July Aug sellers	11-5-0

LONDON RUBRER

London, July 22

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb
Sellers 7 5/8

IMPROVEMENT IN WHEAT MARKETS

Statistical Position Remains Bearish

DELHI, July 20.

(From Our Corresuondent.)

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week back in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world as are follows:—

Chicago:—Sept. 70 1/2 (74 3/4) Dec. 72 3/8 (76 7/8)

Lievrpool:—Oct. 68 1/4 (68 3/4) Dec. 67 1/8 (68)

Winnipeg:—Oct. 72 1/2 (81 1/2)

Ruenos Aires:—July 8.52 (8.80)

Karachi:—July 22-3-9 (21-9-0) Sept. 22-3-3 (21-14-0)

Bombay:—Sept. 4-5-3 (4-3-6)

Calcutta:—Sept. 3-7-3 (3-5-6)

Hapur:—Ready 2-7-1 (2-5-7) Bhadon 2-7 (2-5-6) Mangsir 2-7-1 (unquoted

FOREIGN MARKETS

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the prices in the overseas wheat markets during the week under review have eased off whereas in the Indian markets they have advanced appreciably, recording a net gain on the average, of 0/1/6 per maund. The country markets have followed their own trail and even the influence of the lower international advices was frustrated all over, but doubts have been expressed as to the probable duration of the present upswing in view of the fact that the weather conditions in India have had an advanced improvement and the world's statistical position is far bearish. Nevertheless the strengthening tendency would continue till the end of the current month because of the exporters heavy demands for shipments. With the advancement of the prices there has been a marked business both in actuals and future. The foreign business has been led by continued liberal movements, rapid accumulation of stock,s considerable hedging and professional profit-taking. The news of good harvest in Europe and increase in acreage in Argentine and Australia and bearish Canadian crop reports are causing anxiety to the bull operators.

ARRIVALS

Arrivals in the upcountry centres have decreased abundantly; in the U.P. centres, the daily average is hardly 1500 maunds and in the Punjab 3500 maunds. Only half of the arrivals are stocked while the remainders are despatched to the ports. The stocks in Jaranwala mandi are coupted to be at 130000 bags, in Okara about 1 1/2 lakh bags and 1 3/4 bags at Lyallpur. Last year the respective stocks were 85000, 90000 and 100000 bags. However the stocks in Hapur and Amritsar are lower than past years', but it is practically impossible that the reduced stocks could play any important part in conducing the markets upwards or downwards. Stock holders are altogether not willing to transact freely at current rates which are indeed cheap. Hapur touched the highest for Bhadon at 2-7-1 and the lowest at 2-5-3: thus the fluctuations which were less important and wide were confined to 0/1/10 per maund. The undercurrent remained steady and trading in prompt and speculative counts was satisfactory. Arrivals were almost nil for the last two days owing to the rains which have inundated the roads leading to the adjoining villages. The stock figure is put at 908 Khattis as against 1550 Khattis a year ago. Eastern centres consumed hardly 8 Khattis. The Mangsir option was opened at a premium of one pice over the Bhadon but now it has come down to only one damri. Chandausi market has been under uncertain and irregular trend and was stickly to frequent price divergences. Exporters were the buyers of the ready wheat and bought about 135 tons. The stock stands at 224000 maunds.

GOOD ENQUIRY

In view of the good enquiry for flour and its by-products, Calcutta met with a steady trend. Opening level of the May Beta was virtually the same as that of the September and there has been no variation worth reporting. Daily receipts approximate to 425 tons mainly from the Punjab side and were easily absorbed. The local stocks are light. At present there is a disparity between the U.P. and Calcutta prices and that is why this market is not evincing interest in the U.P. mandis. Bombay after opening quiet owing to lack of colourful cables from abroad and absence of speculators support, subsequently became quite steayy and showed a better interest due to firm outside advices. The stock still remaine unaltered.

KARACHI MARKET.

The Karachi market ruled firm and active and the prices continued to rise gradually which was brought about by good support from exporters and absence of July tenders. At higher levels there was some profit-realising by jobbers which reacted down the prices but soon there developed a better attitude on the renewed purchases influenced by Germany's demand and the local shippers support. About 7 or 8 charters are reported for July shipments out of which two are at present being loade and two have previously sailed leaving about 3 or 4 charters yet to be filled. Total shipments are expected to aggregate about 5 1/2 lakh bags, thus bringing the total accumulations since April 1, to about 23 lakh bags. The ready prices have a rise of about 0/11/0 per candy whereas the futures a rise of 0/4/0. Trading has been fairly good and on the spot market the sales totalled 38200 bags which were purchased by the local mills and the exporters. About 8500 tons were bought by European firms for July shipments. During the week ending July 19, receipts and exports amounted to about 339650 bags and 177279 bags respectively. Local stocks are estimated at about 12 lakh bags, oue of which 8 lakh bags are in exporter's possession and the balance remains in dealers hands.

INTERNATIONAL POSITION

The international wheat markets were captained by easy and quiet conditions, the main influence being the world's statistical prospects were and lack of speculative interest but towards the close there was some what firmness which was created by good trade inquiry and possibilities of reduction of spring wheat and the complaints of rust. It is reported that the U.S.A. will make the wheat loan at rates averaging between 59 and 60 cents per bushel. The general opinion on the Chicago market is that though somewhat higher than expected, the loan prices are no great inducement to the faemrr at present. Its effect on the futures market is uncertain in view of the probable burdensome supplies in U.S.A., good Canadian crop prospects and larger European crop.

Prices moved with marked irregularity and the buyers were unwilling to contract purchases even at discounted rates European millers have bought Argentine wheat. Trading on the whole has been far from satisfactory.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible stock of wheat on July 9, 1938 and last year corresponding date, as compiled by Mr. Broomhall is as under:—

(In thousand bushels)

Countries	This year	Past year
U.S.A.	43500	33300
Canada	24500	40600
Argentine	110140	7360
Australia	34500	17500
United Kingdom	11808	9780
Afloat	37660	32450
Others	2890	5670
Total	154898	146660

The visible supplies in Argentine has been computed to be at 1380000 qrs. as compared with 920000 qrs. last year. In Australia they are 2450000 bushels as against 2675000 bushels a week ago and 17500000 bushels a year ago..

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Total Rs. 3,17,23,69,359

Bombay, July 23.

Gold valued at Rs. 46,00,637 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, July 23.

The s.s. Tairea carried two consignments of bar gold worth Rs. 10,702 and Rs. 8,918 respectively for Mombassa. Six consignments of sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 35,70,751 were shipped by the s.s. Ranchi to London. The same carried one consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 1,214 for London, and another consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 4,463 for Aden.

Three consignments of sovereigns of the following descriptions were shipped by the s.s. Ranchi:—Sovereigns worth Rs. 4,46,484 for London optional Paris or Amsterdam, Sovereigns worth Rs. 3,34,863 for Paris via Marseilles and Sovereigns worth Rs. 2,23,242 for London optional Paris.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,17,23,69,359.

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, July 22.

The following are our weekly quotations for the precious metal.

	per tola. Rs. a. p.
Platinum 100 per cent	46 0 0
Platinum 97 per cent	45 0 0
Platinum 25 per cent	14 0 0
Palladium 100 per cent	40 0 0
Iridium 100 per cent	200 0 0
Osmium 100 per cent	70 0 0
Ruthenium 100 per cent	80 0 0
Rhodium 100 per cent	250 0 0

A COALITION MINISTRY?

(Continued from Page 19)

the Congress in this behalf to the fullest extent.

After the brief address of the Congress President, the Working Committee, it is understood, proceeded to discuss the programme of setting up a new Ministry in C.P. The trend of discussion that took place seems to suggest that there must be no yielding to 'hustling tactics,' if any, adopted by the C.P. Governor in getting together a new set of Ministers.

GOVERNOR MUST WAIT.

All the prominent Congress members of the C.P. Legislative Assembly, who were here yesterday, have gone back to Nagpur this morning with instructions from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, that in case the Governor sends for any of them and invites him to form a Ministry, he must make it plain that the Governor will have to wait till he gets into touch with the Working Committee, and receives definite mandate from the same to accept the Governor's offer. If the Governor chooses to disregard this point of view, he must be informed that any ministry that may be set up will have to face stern opposition from the Congress Party.

NEW MINISTRY.

So far as the question of setting up a new Congress Ministry in C.P. is concerned, the Working Committee is understood to be seriously thinking of a combination which will be expected once for all to eliminate all chances of unfortunate internecine squabbles witnessed in the past.

It is understood no happy solution of this tangle has been forthcoming as yet. Discussion about this issue is likely to continue till this evening.—United Press

Working Committee Meets

WARDHA: July 23.

The Working Committee held a three-hour sitting this morning and discussed the C.P. question.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, who arrived late by the Grand Trunk Express, joined the Committee at 10. After three hours' discussions the Committee adjourned at 4 p.m. when, it is understood, the two deputations demanding the separation of Andhra and Karnatak Provinces will wait on the Committee.

Fourth Test Match

(Continued from Page 20)

receipts were £3,303.

Scores:—

England (1st Innings)	223
AUSTRALIA (1ST INNINGS)	
Fingleton b Verity	30
Brown b Wright	22
Barnett c Price b Farnes ...	57
Bradman b Bowes	103
McCabe b Farnes	1
Badcock b Bowes	4
Hassett c Hammond b Wright	13
Waite c Price b Farnes	3
O'Reilly c Hammond b Farnes	2
McCormick b Bowes	0
Fleetwood-Smith (Not out)	2
Extras	5
Total	242

FALL OF WICKETS

1 for 32; 2 for 87; 3 for 128; 4 for 136; 5 for 145; 6 for 195; 7 for 232; 8 for 240; 9 for 240 and 10 for 242.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	26	3	77	4
Bowes	35.4	6	79	3
Wright	15	4	38	2
Verity	19	6	30	1
Edrich	3	1	13	0

ENGLAND (2ND INNINGS)

Edrich batting	25
Barnett batting	20
Extras	4
Total (for no loss at close)	49

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 23

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/5
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/4
3 per cent 1963/65 98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/6
3 per cent U.P. Bonds 97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 100/14

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/12
4 per cent 1974 M Deb- 110
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0

Note: Business for next settlement commenced to-day and the budli difference against the short seller is about two annas.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 23

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 274
Bank's buying T T 271 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,318
Bank's buying T T 1,343
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 78
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 52
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling T T 157 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.91.87 22nd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 23rd instant
Hongkong London 1/3 23rd instant
Shanghai London 0/8 7/8 23rd instant
Java London 8.94 1/8 23rd instant
London Paris 178.16 22nd instant
London Belgium 29.10 1/2 22nd instant
London Switzerland 21.49 1/2 22nd instant
London Berlin 12.24 3/4 22nd instant
London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 22nd instant
London New York 4.91.96 22nd instant
London Amsterdam 8.95 1/8 22nd instant
London Italy 93.47 22nd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady
Gold £7-1-5 1/2 21st instant
Gold £7-1-5 1/2 22nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 21st instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 22nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 21st instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 22nd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 21st instant
Silver New York Ready 43 22nd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 21st instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 22nd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 23

July	199.20+70
September	94.20+270
October	192.60+240
November	91.50+300
January	191.80+280

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 21st July	4,366
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,489,262
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,067,756
Decrease	628,554

Pay in—Aug. 8 Pay out—Aug. 11

Heavy Selling Pressure In Hydro Electric Shares

TATA STEELS QUIET

Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, July 23.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was quiet but steady with a small turnover and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed practically unchanged.

The local market opened very steady and after a small improvement in the initial stage on scattered buying, there was steady flow of long liquidation and prices gradually sagged.

The general feeling is bullish and while there was no short sales, it is believed that the market is likely to be under the influence of the month-end carry overs as there is some accumulation of weak long interest.

Professionals are not inclined to support the market at the moment pending the settlement and we look for irregular markets.

The market needs development of a new bullish feature as most of the constructive factors are discounted. Moreover the recent rise is also substantial.

We still look for higher prices eventually but will not like to follow the upward move at the moment and prefer to await reactions to buy.

The most important development to-day was extensive selling pressure in the Hydro-Electric group. So far the report of the Enquiry Committee is not out but it is rumoured that the report is unfavourable. However the selling came from well-informed circles and it is very likely that some information must have leaked out.

This sharp decline in Hydro-Electric group had a sympathetic effect on other sections and the tone of the market was quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 23.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	360	0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	885	0
100	Century (Rs. 3 d)	285	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	250	0
100	COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	164	8
100	Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	320	0
1	E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-4	
100	Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	125	0
100	GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	154	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700	0
100	Indore (nil)	57	8
100	Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	120	10
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	287	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	475	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1000	Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	134	0
250	Model	44	12
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	100	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	232	0
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	36	12
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	73	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	89	0
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 2 y)	224	0
100	Swan (Rs. 4 y)	110	0
100	Vishnu (Rs. 50 y)	1185	0
1,000	Western (Rs. 40 y)	880	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114	8
25-50	Central (Rs. 1-4)	31	0
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1550	0
125-500	Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	382	8
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	142	12
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2)	117	4
5	Union (As. 4)	5	9 0

CEMENTS.

100	Associatew (Rs. 7-8)	110	8

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	711	4
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	15
20	Mercantile	53	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 15) XD	40	0
200	Oriental	4330	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	138	12
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,427	8
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	114	0
100	Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	147	8
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	4
100	Karachi (4)	215	10
100	Poona (4)	190	0
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	177	8
100	TATA HYDRO	151	0
1,000	TATA POWER	1	3 5 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	975	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 23.

Bombay Dyeing (897) 905. 897. 903, 901, 896, 890, 885.
Century (285) 290. 294. 288. 287. 285.
Central India (254) 259. 254. 256. 250. 249. 250.
Kohinoor (291) 292. 294. 290. 287. 287-8.
New Great (234) 237. 239. 235. 232. 234.
Simplex (87) 91, 92-8, 89, 89-8.
Swadeshi (224). 228. 226. 227. 223, 224
Associated Cement (112). 113. 112/8. 113/8, 112/8. 110, 110/8.
Andhra (1.465). 1.475. 1.425. 1.427/8.
Tata Hydro (157). 157. 151. 150. 151.
Tata Power (1.380). 1.380. 1.372. 1.365. 1.355. 1.342 1.335. 1.332. 1.340, 1.335.
Tram Ord. (116/8). 116. 117. 114/8. 114.
T. Steel Dfd. (1.190). 1.215. 1.202. 1.225. 1.212. 1.215. 1.217. 1.220. 1.192. 1.197. 1.182. 1.185. 1.170. 1.175.
T. Steel Ord. (254-8) 259. 257. 260. 258. 255. 254. 252. 253.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (155) 155. 154.
Bellapur (163) 164. 162. 163.
B. Steam (220) 220. 218. 220.
B. Burma (543) 554. 540. 560. 552. 550. 551. 545. 543.

100	C. Province	101 8
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	98 0
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	96 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	740 0

MINING

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7 9
8sh	Indian Copper (As. 1)	2 9
10	Indian Iron and Steel (1-8)	29 0
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	43 12
30	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 75-11-3)	1,175 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 15-8)	253 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	306 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	163 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	825 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	220 0
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	543 0
50	D. Conty (Rs. 8)	187 8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 23

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 169/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 170 on scattered buying and covering. Later on there was increased selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 169. At this level the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened to-day at a decline of 4 points and the local market ruled quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 169. Later on there was scattered buying. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	155	10	0
Broach A/M 1939	169	12	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July 1938	143	2	0
Oomra D/J 1939	151	8	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July 1938	124	0	0
Bengal D/J 1939	128	12	0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 23

Weather cool, continued rains in entire Belt. Forecast Entire Belt cloudy more rain expected.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 22

SAKELS—		
July		13.25+35
November		13.48+16
January		13.63+13
ASHMOUNI—		
August		10.39+16
October		10.51+21
GIZA—		
July		13.34+36
November		13.23+31
January		13.08+23

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 23

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-1-5 1/2. London Paris exchange rate was 3 points down at 178.16 and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.91 7/8. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 1/2d. New York silver was also unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed unchanged to 2 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0-8 7/8 Messrs Pecatta and Goldsmid state "The strength of the dollar imparted firmness to the market and India has been a keen buyer. Orders from that quarter were particularly in evidence stocks of silver in London are estimated at 4,000,000 ounces. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover.

GOLD			
Ready	35	11	3
Shravan delivery	35	11	6
Shravan tejimandi	0	3	3
Bhadarva delivery	35	11	3
Bhadarva tejimandi	0	5	0
SILVER			
Ready	51	1	0
Shravan delivery	51	1	0
Shravan tejimandi	0	10	0
Bhadarva delivery	51	0	0
Bhadarva tejimandi	1	3	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 22

July	42.60+02
September	42.90
December	42.90

8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3-9-6	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	81	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	132	0
50	I. Invest Trust	40	4
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	405	0
100	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	67	0
30	Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	66	8
15	Scindia	20	6
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30	4
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,505	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290	0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	71	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	95	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7½	p.c Tata Power	1568	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	201	14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155	0
7	p.c Vishnu	705	0
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	51	12
	p.c Sholapur	77	0
6	p.c Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

DECISIONS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The General Meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India was held at the Brabourne Stadium on Sunday last Both the New President. Dr. P. Subbaroyan, and the new Secretary. K. S. Ranga Rao, were present. There were also several new representatives from the various provincial associations. Out of the 21 associations affiliated to the Board of Control. only 13 sent their representatives and 3 gave their proxy votes to the Honorary Secretary. There were several important matters before the meeting, the chief one of which was the Audited Statement of Accounts. Like its predecessors the present Board has fought shy of the public gaze and scrutiny. Members of the press were not allowed at the meeting, nor were they supplied with the details of the proceedings. A bare summary of the decisions was broadcast through the Associated Press without any reference to the last year's income and expenditure and the present financial position of the Board of Control. It has been left purely to public imagination to picture the state of affairs as best as they can!

PATIALA MEMORIAL FUND.

In a previous article I had expressed the hope that the new Board would chalk out a new path and take the public into their confidence as far as their policy, programme and financial responsibilities are concerned. But for reasons best known to themselves they have preferred to stick to the worst traditions. This gives rise to all kinds of rumours and speculations. They have just decided to raise a fund to perpetuate the memory of the late Maharaja of Patiala. They will certainly have to appeal to the public to contribute their quota. Everybody will agree that it is a most deserving cause. As far as Patiala's contribution to Indian cricket is concerned. it was certainly very great and noble. Therefore many sporting princes and citizens would willingly and generously contribute to the fund. More so, because it will be utilised for perpetuating the name of another great cricketer and sportsman. Ranji.—I mean the Ranji Trophy Tournament which the late Maharaja of Patiala held very dear. But the public must know how the money raised is going to be spent. If they keep their accounts a closed book the public will naturally form their own conclusions about them. I am the last person to throw a cold blanket on any good proposal or scheme. On the other hand I extend all the support I can. At the same time I consider it my duty to point out to the authorities the errors of their ways. I hope they will rectify if even at this late hour.

RANJI TROPHY.

It is gratifying to note that the Board of Control has accepted the new rules for conducting the Cricket Championship of India. I hope it will be acceptable to all the provincial associations and they will take part in the Ranji Trophy Tournament as arranged in the Draw. Now that this competition will have a clear and unimpeded passage this season, owing to the absence of any foreign team in this country, it is hoped that it will have a most successful run and will be placed at a firm footing once for all. Unlike Bombay which has its own cricket festival in the Pentangular, every province needs an important competition of this type which will give their best players a real fight and a chance to rise to the forefront of Indian Cricket.

ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS.

It is true the Quadrangular Tournament of Bombay has brought many a player from different parts of India to limelight. But it has its limitations, despite the fact that it has now been converted into a Pentangular with the admission of the Rest. To enhance the popularity of cricket in all parts of India and to raise its standard everywhere, the Ranji Trophy is the best medium. Unfortunately it has been handicapped financially from the very start. The reason was that it fixed a high standard of expense without adequate income. Its income is sure to rise with the growing popularity of the tournament. What the tournament needs to-day, therefore, is a chance to attract the attention and interest of the cricketing world of India.

AMALGAMATION OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Now about the draw. I notice all the twenty-one affiliated associations are in it. It is this too many teams in the tournament which makes it so expensive and unmanageable. If there were fewer associations it would have been much less expensive for them to participate, because they would have lesser number of matches to play and less travelling to do. I could appreciate the anxiety of some of these associations for separate existence if they had a fair number of class players within their jurisdiction or a large fund to support them. But in the absence of either or both they are acting as mere halters round the neck of those associations which are better off in one way or the other. I had heard of a move for some amalgamations between weaker associations who are neighbours to one another. Evidently this has not proved successful so far. In the interest of Indian Cricket as a whole and these weaker associations in particular, I hope it will materialise before long. The time for separation and secession will come when each association can stand firmly on its own legs. Till then concerted action would be the best policy I hope further efforts will be made in this direction in the near future.

M. C C VISIT.

Next comes the question of the M. C. C. visit next year. The Board of Control has offered the same terms as in 1933-34. with a request that at least five Amateur players should be included in the team. and the number of Text matches increased to five. It is hoped that the M. C. C. would agree to these proposals. I am glad the Board of Control has appointed a Sub-Committee to draw up the itinerary, directing them to avoid unnecessary travel and reduce the number of matches to the minimum. Let us hope the Sub-Committee will draw up the programme in a most satisfactory manner. The only thing I should like to remind them is that if they try to please every association as de Mello attempted to do in this respect, they are sure to fail in their purpose. They should strictly follow the direction given by the Board of Control. And then only the M. C. C. tour will prove an all-round success. As to the question of five Test matches, with two of them in Bombay, I think they will prove great attractions even though India may not be able to win any one of them. Owing to their educative value, I expect the M. C. C. to give their consent to them.

NOT YET.

The Board of Control is said to have appointed another Committee to revise the rules of the Board. I do not know if this has anything to do with the question of amalgamation of the Board with the Cricket Club of India. This talk has been in the air for some time. But I know there are many people who are against this move at this stage. That is the ultimate goal of everybody. But until the finances of the C. C. I. are in an absolutely sound condition, it would be suicidal for the Board of Control, handicapped as it is, to merge itself into it. A separate existence may not enrich its coffers very much but it will certainly keep it above water always. I wonder if this Sub-Committee will elict public opinion on their amendments before they are adopted by the Board of Control.

ACCUSED AS JUDGES.

The Rules Revision Committee has been enjoined to investigate the causes of the failure of the tour of the Rajputana Cricket Team in England. This is practically shelving the whole affair. I fail to understand how a body which has been accused for its failure can sit in judgment with their co-accused. An independent body like the Beaumout Inquiry Committee should have been appointed to go into the charges. Personally I have lost faith in such Committees. Nobody seems to accept and abide by their findings. It is used more or less as a sop to the agitators. I am surprised that a responsible member of the Board of Control should suggest that private tours should be banned altogether. I should like to ask him how many tours the Board of Control and the Cricket Club of India jointly and severally, are prepared to sponsor say in a period of ten years. I know they will mind inviting unofficial teams from other countries, but when the question comes of supporting their own they shudder. As I have repeatedly stated in these columns, the safety lies in demanding proper securities from the sponsors, not in banning and discouraging private efforts.

Mr. T. G. Lalvani, who has recently returned to India after visiting several toilet and pharmaceutical works in Germany, America and other countries, intends to start the manufacture of various kinds of toilet and medicinal preparations to compete with foreign products.

ROHINTON BARIA CUP.

Lastly, I am constrained to refer to the Rohinton Baria Cup. It does not seem to have engaged the attention of the Board of Control. What do they propose to do with this important tournament? It is apparent that they do not want to run it any more, nor are they interested in it. In that case why don't they hand over the trophy to the Inter-Universities Board for management? They are the best people for the job. And they are vitally interested in it. Will the Secretary of the Board of Control enlighten the public in this matter soon?

PLAN TO STORE SUN'S ENERGY

Fifty years from now the heat and energy of the sun will be tapped and put to work for man. That is, if scientists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology achieve what they are setting out to do.

Backed by a £130,000 fund. they have launched a 50-years' search for ways and means of converting the sun's radiant energy into useful power and for ways of storing such energy for future work.

At the same time Harvard University will study methods of increasing the storage rate of solar energy in plants in a form suitable for human use.

"I am an innocent man. I have no father and no mother," said an 80-year-old defendant at Quarter Sessions.

Just an orphan alibi.

"WORLD'S RICHEST GIRL" IN QUEST OF HAPPINESS

Lights And Shadows In The Career Of 25 Year-Old Barbara Hutton, Heiress To Woolworth Millions

In the Outer Circle of Regent's Park.
behind a vast red
brick facade that is
behind a long drive
that is.
behind iron rails
that are
behind a cordon of
detectives,
there lives a young slow-sponken mother of twenty-five.

She is so rich that she has only to turn on the tap and wealth enough to buy anything in the world will gush out

She lives in a palace said to have cost more than £ 300,000 with the contents and set in a miniature estate which would be the biggest in London if it were not for Buckingham Palace.

She is named Barbara, Countess Hauguritz-Reventlow.

Hers is a curious, an interesting, a human story, writes Mr. C. A. Lyon, in the "Sunday Express."

For the first eighteen years of her life she was hardly heard of so far as the newspapers of the world were concerned.

PITILESS BEAM OF LIMELIGHT.

And then, quite suddenly, the "richest girl" story was born and for the last seven years without having sought it, she has been subjected to a pitiless beam of limelight.

The limelight shone, yes, but she had no training as an actress.

I should think this girl has had as difficult an upbringing as anybody living from the point of view of achieving happiness.

Try to imagine yourself in her place.

You are born in November 1912, the daughter of a rich business man. You are an only child and you grow up delicate and lonely in the care of a governess.

People pity you, which you hate.

As you grow a little older papa, the governess, the servants tell you you are the grand-daughter of old F. W. Woolworth, who is fabulously rich.

You hear that your great-grandfather was of farming stock, and that about fifty years ago his son F. W. had put up a gaudy red calico-covered stall of odds and ends in a small town near New York. The goods were marked "Any article 5 cents."

It appears that grandfather now has an enormous chain of these stores, selling things at 5 and 10 cents, and that he has even got them abroad, including some in England which were started in 1909, three years before you were born.

When you are seven, grandfather, the very old gentleman who owns all the shops and tells such tales about his early days as a salesman on stalls, dies. He leaves all his money to his wife.

Four years pass, during which your mother, who was born Edna Woolworth, dies, leaving you to rather a lonely life, unheard of by the world at large, in California.

Then when you are twelve grandmother dies.

They tell you that you have inherited millions (but what exactly are millions?) of dollars from her.

Papa, is, of course, going to look after it until you are big, but then you will be able to have anything you want. But you must be careful whom you give it to, because many people who say nice things to you will not be good. It is all very perplexing.

A big change comes when you are eighteen. You "come out". There is a tremendous party at father's house in Fifth-avenue.

The next day there are columns about it in the papers. You learn what you did not know before, that the cost of the party was £ 12,000.

You read that you are one of the richest heiresses in the world.

Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow.

Life assumes a new complexion at once.

The blare of publicity, the blare that is never to stop, has started up. Details of everything you do, or don't do are retailed daily. Some of it is rather unkind, and assumes from the start that you are an empty-headed, money-burning minx.

This hurts you, because you are very young and you can only be expected to lead the kind of life that father has set you afloat in, and besides even much poorer

(Continued On Page 48)

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

FIRST LADY OF CHINESE REPUBLIC IS ONE OF MOST REMARKABLE WOMEN OF TWENTIETH CENTURY

BY NARIMAN KHORY.)

When the history of China during the twentieth century comes to be written, an important chapter will tell the story of Marshall Chiang Kai-shek and his wife. Never before in time have the fortunes of this unhappy country so completely depended on the capabilities of its leaders as in the present day, and the world has come rightly to look upon Chiang Kai-shek and his remarkable wife as the saviours of their motherland.

"Beauteous and bang-browed", as an American journalist once described her, Madame Chiang combines the good looks of a debutante with the astuteness and hardihood of a Chinese war-lord. It has been observed that she feels like a Chinese, but thinks like an American, which is sufficiently true. There is scarcely another woman in China—or man for the matter of that—whose patriotism is keener or whose outlook on life more occidental.

Emigrant's Daughter

Madame Chiang—she was Mai Ling Soong before her marriage—is the youngest of the six children of a Chinese gentleman who, at the turn of the century, emigrated to America. Mr. Soong must have found the fates very kind in the land of his adoption, for soon he became the master of a considerable fortune, much of which he was later to devote to the propagation in China of his adopted religion: Christianity. All his daughters received their education in America, Madame Chiang taking her Bachelor of Arts degree at the Wellesley University.

It was not until after her marriage to the Generalissimo that the learned and ardent Miss Soong found any real opportunity of serving the country which she so dearly loved. Till December 1927, when the marriage took place, the future First Lady of China was content with playing the second fiddle. Both her sisters had become—through marriage—persons of importance. One of her brothers-in-law, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, was the President of the newly formed Republic, the other a Minister of Finance. The youngest of the Soong sisters, however, was destined in the course of time to rise much higher in the estimation of her compatriots.

She soon became indispensable to her husband. Her busy day is devoted to multifarious duties; political, diplomatic and purely domestic. She holds an important position in the Army, and when she is not debating strategy with battle-scarred war lords she is writing articles for the Press or making speeches to propagate her New Life Movement. She knows both English and French and can use both the languages with persuasive finess. Marshal Chiang lacks his wife's linguistic prowess, and consequently the task of giving interviews to foreign diplomats and Press correspondents devolves on her. Even then Madame Chiang finds time to sit down of an evening at the piano when her rendering of Bach is her husband's especial delight!

Religious Convictions

Of course, it would be no simple task even for the hardiest of men to shoulder all these responsibilities day after day without

Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

soon approaching a collapse. But Madame Chiang is sustained in her ceaseless endeavours by a self-discipline born of religious convictions and an intense patriotism. There is scarcely any work which she will not undertake if so was China to be served. Devoted to her husband as completely as to the cause of her country, she soon persuaded him to enter Christianity. General Chiang Kai-shek was not alyaws the austere, self-denying man he is to-day, and the change is the work of his wife. A strictly puritanical regime is maintained in Madame Chiang's household. She never smokes herself and discourages the habit in others. Nor does she make use of any stimulants; all that she requires to sustain her in hours of great mental and physical efforts is the promise of her religion and the vision of a united and happy China.

The New Life Movement

Posterity will remember Madame Chiang both as a patriot and a crusader. Her religious convictions find embodiment in a campaign for Moral Living which she launched a few years ago and which she calls the New Life Movement. The seven commandments of this militantly moral crusade are:—

(1) Don't wear dresses that reveal your figure.
(2) Don't go out in the street clad in pyjamas.
(3) Do not put on short skirts.
(4) do not use cosmetics.
(5) Do not kiss
(6) Do not drink.
(7) Do not smoke—opium in particular.

The followers of this 'religion'

(Continued on Page 49)

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P. B. No. 7, Howrah.

Cosmic Rays Found In Mines

From the University of Chicago comes the announcement that the cosmic rays found in deep mines are the heavy X particles, now called barytons, which were almost simultaneously discovered last year by Drs Anderson and Neher of the California Institute of Technology and Professors Street and Johnson of Harvard. The man who makes the announcement is none other than Professor Arthur H. Compton.

Professor Compton reached his conclusion after experiments had been conducted in a tunnel fifty feet beneath Chicago streets by his assistant Dr. Volney C. Wilson. Last summer in a deep copper mine in Northern Michigan Dr. Wilson found that cosmic ray are capable of passing through as much as 1,600 feet of rock, although the definite nature of such rays was not determinable. He reason to believe that rays penetrating deeper than about 300 feet are different from those which predominate at higher level. The tunnel experiments were made to test this hypothesis.

At the suggestion of Dr. Compton Dr. Wilson developed an apparatus which would distinguish between the action of the two types of rays. The tunned experiemnts showed conclusively that neutrinos play a negligible role in cosmic ray effects at the fifty-foot level.

"It is special interest to note that the rays which are thus identified as the most important part of the cosmic rays which we found about us consist of a kind of matter which was unknown on the earth before cosmic rays were studied"; comments Dr. compton.

With the new apparatus Dr. Wilson now expects to return to deep mine experimenting and test his hypothesis that the predominant type of radiation consists of neutrinos.

The evidence to date shows that both types of cosmic rays are capable of producing measurable "showers" and that barytons are strongly ionizing rays.

Artificial Cyclones

Can you imagine a chimney 30 to 50 feet in diameter and 6,000 feet high? Actually it would be technically impossible to build a chimney of these dimensions capable of standing alone. But a French scientist plans to erect a gigantic tube, or rather a series of such tubes, of this size, using the steep side of a mountain as support.

The idea is to utilise the resulting tremendous up-draught of air to drive wind turbines at the mountain top. The difference in air-pressure on a plain at sea-level and the summit of a mountain 6,000 feet high may exceed 6-1/2 inches of mercury. If both levels were linked by a chimney the compressed air at the foot would escape upwards. It is calculated that this artificial wind would be at least three times as fast as the strongest natural cyclone.

If this power were to be harnessed, the output of electric energy, it is estimated, would equal that of a water-power plant costing 10 times as much to run. The huge chimneys would be made of cement. All that is required is a sufficiently high and steep mountain rising from a hot plain, and the willingness to sacrifice natural beauty in the interests of industry

FINDER SPOTS AIRPORTS

A radio localizer, which makes possible positive radio identification of airport locations, has been developed and placed in service by United Airlines.

It intercepts the regular radio beam some 30 miles from the airport and provides identifying code signals.

Italy is experimenting with a substitute for cotton. A factory at Porcia is making the new cotton from the bark of mulberry trees. The new fiber is known as "gelsofil" and its resistance to wear is said to be twice that of the natural product.

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Poser For Nazis

Mr. Wickham Steed On Treatment Of Minorities In Germany

Mr. Wickham Steed, the well-known journalist and ex-Editor of "The Times" (London) writes to that journal:—

Contrary to Herr Heinz Friedrich's supposition, it is not "universally admitted" that the rigidity of the frontiers of post-War-Europe lies at the bottom of our present trouble and anxiety. However good or bad those frontiers may be, they emancipated some 80,000,000 Europeans from alien rule and reduced "minorities" to about 20,000,000. This, I think, was a change for the better.

In no country of Central Europe (including Germany and Italy) have minorities been so well treated as in the Czechoslovak Republic. If Herr Heinz Friedrich really wishes to know why since Herr Hitler gained control of Germany a majority of the Sudeten Germans and a minority of Slovaks have been agitating against the integrity of the State to which they belong he can find the main answer in three words—"German Nazi propaganda." And if he wishes to know further why there is no similar agitation among the large Polish minority in Germany, for instance, the answer is that the German Nazi State allows no freedom to its minorities, whereas the Czechoslovak State safeguards the civil and religious liberties of all its minorities even when they abuse this freedom by intriguing and agitating (with foreign assistance) against the existence of the State itself.

Before any supporter of the Nazi system in Germany can be entitled to declaim against the treatment of racial minorities elsewhere he should explain upon what grounds of justice, humanity, or even necessity Nazi Germany is now persecuting, robbing, and endeavouring to stamp out her own Jewish minority to whose active support of Germanism in the past Germany owes so deep a debt. Until that explanation is satisfactorily and convincingly given I, for one, shall decline to discuss the rights or wrongs of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia with any partisan of Nazism

WOMEN JURORS IN NEW YORK

It is only since last September that women have been allowed to sit on juries in New York State. Their service in this capacity is not compulsory but voluntary, and it has accordingly been undertaken only by persons who are moved by an unusually keen sense of public duty. Up to the present about 12,000 women have placed their names on the roll of those who may be called upon to serve.

According to the reports in the American press it has been found that there is one marked difference between their attitude and that of men who are summoned to the jury-box. Women jurors—as might naturally be expected from the fact that they are not serving under compulsion—are never in a hurry to reach a verdict in order that they may be able to get back to their ordinary occupation at the earliest possible moment, but grudge no expenditure of time to sift every bit of testimony. They are also, according to the American press, less easily swayed than men by emotional appeals or fervent oratory.

The only characteristic which can in any degree be regarded as a feminine weakness is the attention they pay to their personal appearance. While a male juror will wear the same suit of clothes throughout a long hearing, a woman will not show herself in the same frock and hat two days running.—"Manchester Guardian."

Surface Tanks For Deep-Sea Divers

The Navy Department of U.S.A. is experimenting with a surface tank which may make it possible to recompress deep-sea divers after they have been hauled up and thus spare them the inconvenience and danger of remaining in the water at different levels, perhaps for hours.

When a diver is lowered into deep water, air is pumped into his suit, not only that he may breathe but that the suit may be distended. The pressure of the air must be slightly greater than that of the water.

Air consists chiefly of nitrogen. Under pressure this finds its way into the blood and tissues. The blood becomes like a bottle of charged ginger ale. Remove the stopper of the bottle and the ginger ale bubbles up; haul a diver up to the surface quickly and sudden relief of the pressure causes the nitrogen in his blood to bubble, so that he suffers excruciating agony. The nitrogen must be released gradually. Hence the diver is hauled up slowly. Sometimes hours elapse before he finally reaches the surface.

In rough and cold weather this process of "decompression" is almost as bad as the "bends". If the vessel above rolls or pitches the diver is jumped up and down. This makes him sick and some times injures his ear drums. If the water is very cold he may contract pneumonia.

The Navy is now experimenting with the surface recompression tank. As soon as a diver is hauled up he is stripped of his cumbrous suit and thrust into the tank. The air pressure within is that which prevailed in his suit at the depth from which he was hauled. Gradually the pressure is lowered so that the nitrogen in his blood leaks off slowly. He is dry and comfortable. If he needs medical assistance it is his to command.

But since the diver is hauled up very rapidly or at least in one or two short stages what of the nitrogen in his blood? Will it not bubble off and give him the bends? Experience has shown that the danger is slight. Apparently it takes time for the bubbles to form, and when they do form they are small.

MAKING WEATHER EFFECTS

Radio engineers in a large electrical company have recently designed two new test rooms in which the effect of wind, rain, sleet, snow, arctic and tropical temperatures, six-mile altitudes and power dives upon aeronautical transmitting radio equipment can be duplicated within a few hours. The walls of the two steel rooms in which the tests are conducted are 18 inches thick and are supported by 12-inch steel beams. Steel plate a half-inch thick covers the exterior while a sheet steel interior protects insulation of cork and glass wool. Port holes, through which the engineers study the apparatus, are situated in various parts of the walls of the rooms.

Vodka, once the favourite Russian drink, is now an important ingredient in synthetic rubber which Russian factories are turning out on a large scale.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

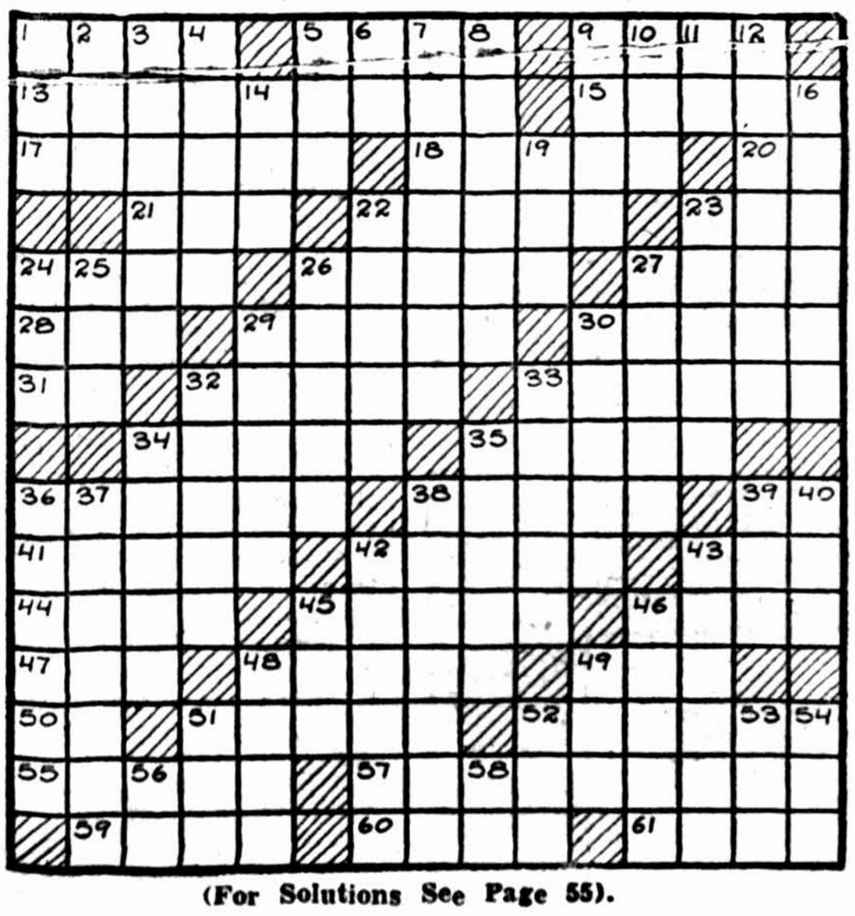
With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—Land measure.
5—What famous group of mountains may be seen in Switzerland?
9—In a row (poet.)
13—Who wielded the "big stick"?
15—Who sculpted "The Thinker"?
17—Tumble.
18—Pertaining to a court.
20—Chinese measure.
21—Jellify.
22—Gastropod mollusk.
23—Maintain with difficulty.
24—Tip.
26—Ecclesiastical head-dress.
27—Who discovered Greenland?
28—Soak.
29—What French painter "discovered haystacks"?
30—Who played opposite Cary Grant in "The Awful Truth"?
31—Mother.
32—Great excitement.
33—Imprisonment.
34—What book is holy amongst Mohammedans?
35—Vegetable mold.
36—Pen for stock.
38—City in Sweden.
39—Aluminum: chemical symbol.
41—Ordinary.
42—Reveals.
43—Proclaim.
44—Inspect.
45—Who composed "The Merry Widow"?
46—Inland body of water.
47—Common catnip.
48—Pertaining to blood.
49—Goddess of dawn.
50—Cobalt: chemical symbol.
51—Tribunal.
52—Ascended.
55—French opera-composer.
57—Which is the smallest independent state in Europe?
59—Joined with thread.
60—To be (Lat.)
61—Quadrant of compass.

VERTICAL

1—Aptitude.
2—Sound of a dove.
3—What was the given name of the composer of "La Marseillaise"?
4—What favorite of Queen Elizabeth was beheaded for treason?
5—Hail!
6—French definite article.
7—One who plants.
8—To what royal house did the "Young Pretender" belong?
9—Accessory seed covering.
10—What fabulous bird transported Sinbad the Sailor?
11—Hypothetical force.
12—What famous English explorer has been seeking the lost Russian flyers in the Arctic?
14—Addition to a house.
16—Female offspring of a sister.
19—Prevaricate.
22—What Greek soldier persuaded the Trojans to admit the wooden horse?
23—Eagles.
24—Limb.
25—Climbing annual herb.
26—Ethical.
27—Who is the god of the east wind?
29—Pertaining to wall.
30—Who wrote "The Three Musketeers"?
32—Raid.
33—What sixteenth century German painter engraved the famous "Melancholia"?
34—What famous armament works are located at Essen?
35—Hourly.
36—What is the capital of Bolivar Province, Ecuador?
37—Having a bony skeleton.
38—What group of British West Indies islands are noted for the sponge-fisheries?
39—What did Noah contribute to the art of shipbuilding?
40—Solution leached from ashes.
42—Muddle.
43—Coarse variety of cinnamon.
45—The children of what Gaelic sea-god were turned into swans?
46—What river in France is the longest?
48—Wind instrument.
49—Age.
51—Limited in number.
52—Sugar manufactured from rice paste.
53—Naval officer (abbr.)
54—In no manner.
56—Exist.
58—Nova Scotia (abbr.)



(For Solutions See Page 55).

Squared Triangles

MAY BESO and Flora Bove will not spend all their lives as sales girls. They have such marked mathematical abilities that they are destined for great things. Yesterday they were assigned to the art material department. The first thing that struck May's eyes when she arrived at the drawing instrument counter was a stack of twenty celluloid triangles.

"That does not look artistic," said May to herself. "People who buy art materials are usually artists. The materials should be displayed artistically."

While May was absorbed in this problem, Flora passed by on her way to the cash register.

"I think we should arrange the triangles in the form of a square to suggest that Trimble's triangles are on the square," Flora said to May.

"I thought of that myself," replied May. "The triangles form five squares readily enough. Six and three squares can also be formed with a little ingenuity, but to form a single square with the twenty triangles is a honey of a problem."

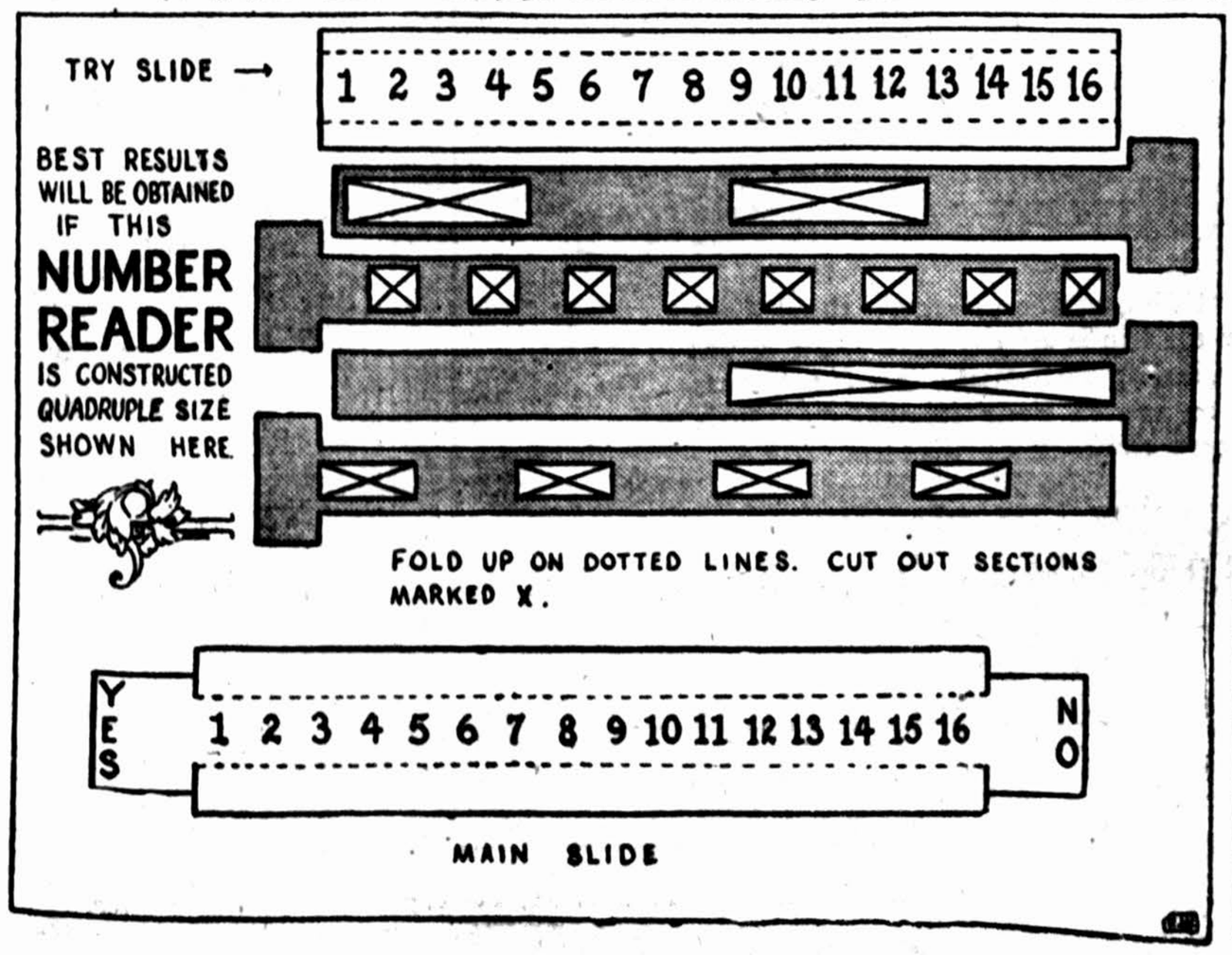
With the dogged perseverance that characterizes all successful personalities, the girls stuck to their problem until they had constructed the elusive square.

Can you square the triangles? Mount the drawing on a sheet of stiff paper and cut out the triangles. Then see if you can find a way of assembling them to make a single perfect square.

(For Solutions See Page 55).

How to Make Automatic Number Reader

Here is a mathematical toy that will mystify your friends. Paste the drawing on a sheet of stiff paper and cut out according to the directions. The two whit pieces are to be folded on th dotted lines so as to create two slides into which the shaded pieces fit.


TRY SLIDE →
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
BEST RESULTS WILL BE OBTAINED IF THIS NUMBER READER IS CONSTRUCTED QUADRUPLE SIZE SHOWN HERE
FOLD UP ON DOTTED LINES. CUT OUT SECTIONS MARKED X.
YES
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
NO
MAIN SLIDE

Show the try-slide to a friend, asking him to pick out a number without telling you what it is. Then you place the four shaded squares in the try-slide, one at a time. Have the broad end of each T-square shape flush with the left end of the slide. Through the cut-out places numbers will be visible. Ask your friend if the number he chose is one of these. If he answers, "Yes," place the T-square in the main slide with the broad end on the YES side. If the answer is, "No," place the broad end on the NO side. When all four shaded T's have been placed in the main slide, there will be but one number visible, and that number will be the one chosen by your friend.

(For Solution See Page 55.)

AMERICA'S 10,310,000 WORKLESS

The number of unemployed in the United States in May was 10,310,000 an increase of 192,000 on the previous month, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

"World's Richest Girl" In Quest Of Happiness

(Continued From Page 43)

girls than you seem to want to enjoy life.

NOT ALL GOLD DIGGERS

Then, of course, the young men flock round.

They are not all gold diggers, you are sure, though you are always being warned against them in the most perplexing way.

Like many little girls who have just left school, you want the best things that your pocket money can afford.

When, in your case, this happens to be a £24,000 motor-car—yes, there are such things—with £7,000 a year to keep it up, there are columns more of publicity.

It is not easy to keep your head.

Nineteen. You go on a world tour. It is the beginning of endless restless journeyings you will make in the years that are to come.

You enter the world of the de luxe tourist. It is an unsettling world.

A world where tall french windows are always opening out on to a balcony overlooking the boulevards.

A world where most of the food you eat seems to be fried in flaming brandy by a man who waves a silver-plated frying-pan over a spirit-lamp beside you.

A world where swarthy but obsequious waiters are pouring coffee and milk out of two little silver pots with black handles at an incredible sum per cup.

SHE MEETS A PRINCE.

A world where the long dark blue international sleeping-car, with its chocolate-clad attendants, seems to be the only possible mode of travel.

A world where a good many of the people seem to work on the principle that nothing is wrong that is done for money.

A world where the French maid is always packing things into the rawhide suit cases to go somewhere else.

A world where it is very difficult to remain unsophisticated or to keep one's sense of values and character.

It is in this kind of atmosphere that you meet a prince—Prince Alexis Mdivani (pronounced Mmdi-vah-ny.)

He is flattering, he is athletic, he plays polo. His forefathers had their troops of serfs in Czarist Georgia when yours were digging turnips, and he has the manner of that mode of life.

You, twenty, who have been used to the rather self-conscious ostentations of the dollar kings, are absorbed by him.

Father is strongly against this prince, but you behave like all the other girls who have so intertwined their lives with a man that for the time being they look forward to nothing else except seeing him.

In brief, you feel you will never find any one so fascinating as this Prince Alexis Mdivani.

So you get your way. Three years out of the schoolroom you are married with a £1,000 trousseau in the Mairie of Passy, the Mayfair of Paris. (It is in June 1933.)

In accordance with the customs you have come to regard as normal, the guests drink 400 bottles of champagne.

As you are not yet quite twenty-one you have to go to see paternal worldly-wise lawyers about money. They go to court and get your income from the trust fund increased from £60,000 to £80,000 a year.

THE PARTY THAT COST £7,000

You feel sure you will need another £20,000 a year to live on.

But £80,000 a year at twenty, It is not easy to keep your head.

You go on honeymoon until April 1934.

It is your twenty-second birthday. It is not easy to be moderate at that age when you have endless wealth.

You are in Paris and you are giving a party.

It is at the Ritz—of course.

The band comes specially from London.

There are 120 guests. Some have flown from Naples, London, even Madrid.

The music cost £2,000. There was every kind of rare food and wine. There was dancing, flirting, drinking, gambling, and it cost £7,000.

Of course it was all rather young and silly. Perhaps these vast crowded parties were rather pointless.

But you felt it was not fair that all the world should judge you by this and similar parties.

"They did not know that you had given away £3,000,000 of the £8,000,000 in the space of a few years.

"They did not know that you had given a small fortune to the old newspaper seller at Venice, paid for his stock of papers and paid his rent.

"They did not know that you had sent your whole pocket money to help an old nurse when you were a girl and were giving her a liberal pension now."

"They did not know of the chambermaid's daughter you were keeping in a sanatorium, of the family of friends you had sent on a cruise to China, of the Paris manicurist whose hospital bills you were paying."

They have forgotten your love for the culture of China, the poems you loved to write, the vast number of books you had read.

A year of the "grand" life passed for you and there were rumours abroad that your husband and you were not happy.

They were true rumours.

Papa comes over from Paris, to find out what it is all about, but he does not heal the breach.

One more year and the divorce is accomplished.

IN SEARCH OF HAPPINESS AGAIN

A little wisdom has penetrated to you through the thickly-padded doors of the suites you live in, and you say bitterly:—

"I think the trouble is that many young people are in too much of a hurry, and don't know each other enough."

You seek happiness again. On the same day as your eleven-minute divorce takes place you have a five minute marriage. The bridegroom is a Danish aristocrat who is almost double your own age. The place is Reno. You are twenty-two, and your husband, Count Haugwitz-Reventlow, is thirty-nine.

A month later you say blithely,

"I am now perfectly happy with the husband whom I love, and who loves me. He is a fine sportsman, but he thinks about his wife first," etc., etc.

The old round of luxury travel begins again.

Southampton, New York, Riviera, Denmark, St. Moritz.

The inevitable cavalcade of big shiny cars, big shiny wagons-lits, to arrive at big shiny hotels.

A remark your husband makes to an interviewer is revealing. He says:—

"People think we are on our honeymoon. That is absurd, for it ended when we returned from Venice last year. Now we are just travelling.

A baby is born—in a blaze of publicity, of course.

A Caesarian operation is necessary, and for long afterwards you hover between life and death. It is your biggest encounter with the realities of life.

There is a little respite, and then—your name is figuring in big type on the front pages of the world's newspapers once again.

The world gapes at you, but your father just comments:—

"It's too bad. These young people are just a couple of kids. They've had a little fuss, just a little flare-up."

So the story will go on. Endless wealth, endless publicity, endless pursuit of the will-o'-the-wisp happiness.

Seven chequered years Countess Barbara has passed in the role of the World's Richest Girl.

She has a lot to contend with. Will she. I wonder succeed in constructing a tolerable life out of it all?

SHIRLEY TEMPLE AT WHITE HOUSE

Shirley Temple met President Roosevelt at the White House in Washington.

"I told him I lost a tooth," she told the reporters later. "It fell out last night while I was eating a sandwich."

"What else did you tell the President?" she was asked.

"I was so excited I could hardly talk," she replied. "He told me about Sistie and Buzzie losing their teeth."

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Don't Miss Your Copy

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

(Continued From Page 43)

are also given a list of eight Cardinal Virtues which they are exhorted to practice. These are: Loyalty, Filial Piety, Goodness, Love, Fidelity, Uprightness, Peacefulness and Justice.

It is obvious that the campaign was mainly directed towards the uplift of Chinese women more than of Chinese men. Madame Chiang is nothing if not an idealist, and schemes for the perfection of her own sex are always close to her heart. Like the good tactician she is she must, of course, have been aware of the difficulties of putting any such scheme of minutely regulating the lives of a large people into operation. But zealously holding to her beliefs, she enlisted the help of her husband and his soldiers and determined to compel the keeping of her commandments.

Then ensued a regime in Nanking the like of which, perhaps, is only to be found in Cromwell's England. Soldiers and policemen moved about the streets, armed with large handkerchiefs with which they forcibly wiped the colour off feminine faces. Promiscuous bathing on holiday beaches was everywhere put down. Cigarettes were plucked from women's lips and opium pipes consigned to flames. That drug, in fact was looked upon a hateful scourge and men found hawking it met a ruthless fate.

Great Popularity

These were harsh measures, but curiously, they met with little opposition. The General and his wife are held in such high estimation by their simple compatriots that these ukases were obeyed with as much grace as if they were ancient customs. How far this experiment in Moral Living was a permanent success will, of course, be judged by future historians——and even if it is then written that Madame Chiang allowed her ideals to run away with her in this instance, her numerous other services to the country will not be forgotten. A future H. G. Wells may well include in a historical epitome the encomium that Nanking's Puritan Lady deserved to be ranked among the most remakable women of the Twentieth Century.

SENTENCE FOR A KISS QUASHED

Sentence of a month's hard labour passed by the Dorking magistrate on John H. Smith (24), carpenter, of Chipstead Lane, Kingswood, for kissing a girl against her will was quashed by Surrey Quarter Sessions Appeal Committee, says the "News Chronicle."

Allowing Smith's appeal, they ordered him to pay a fine of £1 and bound him over for six months.

Mr. A. B. Lucy said that the girl, a cashier, had alighted from a coach at Kingswood and Smith tried to engage her in conversation. He afterwards kissed her.

Mr. R. R. Ludlow, for Smith, said Smith, a man of blameless character, had been to a darts competition, and attributed his offence to the fact that he had had too much to drink.

"SUFFERED TERRIBLY"

When the sentence of imprisonment was passed at the police court he had not told the Bench that his wife was about to have a baby.

"If ever a man suffered for a kiss against the wish of a girl, I think Smith did. He suffered terribly. He was secretary of a Buffaloes lodge and a special constable, but he has lost both these positions.

In the withness box Smith said he was willing to give up drink. His wife, he added, had forgiven him.

DISNEY GIVES AWAY £200,000

Having discovered that his share of the world earnings on "Snow White" will amount to £1,200,000, Walt Disney has decided to hand on a large slice of this to his employees.

About 600 animators and technicians whom Disney considers to have contributed most to the success of the film will receive bonuses amounting to between £160,000 and £200,000, equivalent to from 12 to 15 weeks' salary for each.

Here is the film's balance-sheet (approximately) calculated to the end of the year:

Debit—Cost of film, £340,000, technicolour prints, £56,000.

Credit—World receipts, £1,900,000; Disney's share, £1,200,000; R.K.O. share for distribution, £475,000.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

gathered black berries from the low bushes in the setting sun and came home with purple mouths and fingers! . . . . .

When the birds were singing the last of their songs everybody returned home. Soon the whole village was calm and quiet. We took our supper and when everyone in the house was free from his work, grand-mother began her "bed-time" story. We listened attentively, now laughing, now pulling tragic faces. When I felt sleepy I went to bed. . . . .

MEET A STRANGER!

(By Mohan Nadkarni)

"Kamala dear", said I to my little sister, "why don't you talk to new friends?"

But Kamala blushed and shook her curly head. I tried to coax her again but once more she blushed and hid herself.

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Khar—BOMBAY.

Why was my little sister reserved? The reason perhaps was inferiority complex—thinking oneself too low. Such people never take the initiative. They are afraid that it might be wrong—that people might laugh. So they just keep mum and let the chances slip by.

But, my dear friends, human beings are after all social. They must have somebody to talk with. So, men have found out methods 'to break the ice,' and so start the conversation.

An Englishman will just go to a stranger, put on a very benevolent smile, and confront him "Good morning, Sir," or with an un-interested, "How do you do?" You see, there is no warmth in this greeting, but it works.

The American is more lively. He seeks help of Mother Nature. Smiling, with a voice that betrays too much interest, he will approach the other party and say, "Isn't the morning lovely?" Sometimes, when the day is too dull to talk about, he will ask, "Have we met before?" They might never have seen each other, but that does not matter. The plan works all-right.

Suppose you are walking in South India. To your great discomfort, a native will suddenly step up to you and ask, "Where do you come from, Sir?" And then naturally you tell him something and the talk begins.

But is any one of these methods suited to my sister Kamala? I do not think so. For howsoever successful they may be, they are always artificial. And why should a simple child adopt them?

But my friend Sheila has got a wonderful way of making friends. When the Balkan-ji-Bari is on the march, she goes to her new sisters, and putting her little hands round them, whispers in their ears, "Come on, we will walk fast and get ahead of them all. We will lead them!" The next moment one sees the jolly company walking very fast, laughing and talking.

Perhaps Sheila's words mean nothing to us but her little friends find much in them. They know that Sheila has chosen them, she has confided some joy to them, she has made them her partners. And out of this feeling of joy, comes the idea of true friendship. It requires no "ready-made" introduction.

"Hurrah!"
(Photo by P. O. Hariharan).

I like to see my little sisters and brothers laughing, singing, talking and playing naturally. I believe that the laugh of a child can make the holiest day still more sacred. Do you know that quotation from the Mahabharata, "Sweet is the sound of the lute only to him who has not heard the prattle of a dimpled babe"?

"Our Beautiful Carriage."

LIFE OF ANIMALS

(By Meher Iqbal.)

It is observed, that the tortoise lives, normally between 300 and 400 years. Even the crocodile can live for about 300 years. The elephant can live to 100 years. This is the age which even the eagle is supposed to reach.

There are some 'whales' which are 500 years old. Indeed, some of them who have been caught are believed to be 1,000 years old.

The following table gives the life of the animals.

Animal		Life.
Rabbit	....	5 years
Sheep	....	12 years
Cat	....	13 years
Dog	....	15 years
Goat	....	15 years
Cow	....	25 years
Pig	....	25 years
Horse	....	27 years
Camel	....	40 years
Lion	....	40 years
Elephant	....	101 years
Crocodile	....	300 years
Tortoise	....	400 years
Whale (between		500 & 1000 years
Birds		**Life.**
Hen	....	14 years
Lark	....	18 years
Nightingale	....	18 years
Sparrow	....	40 years
Parrot	....	60 years
Swan	....	100 years
Pigeon	....	20 years
Crane	....	24 years
Peacock	....	24 years
Goose	....	50 years
Crow	....	106 years
Eagle	....	100 years

It may be noticed that many animals live longer than we do, as it is very rare for man to reach the age of 100 years.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

"NEATNESS"

(By Nagappa Kenikar.)

Rama and Krishna who were great friends were going to school. Rama was neatly wearing a cap, a dhoti, a shirt, and a pair of boots. He was holding his books, in his left hand.

But Krishna was wearing a turban and a coat without buttons. He too was holding his books in his left hand.

A gentleman saw the boys coming from their houses towards school. He sent for them and waited for them. When they came, he told them to stand before a big mirror, and also told them to answer as to who looked more beautiful.

Krishna hung his head and said "Sir Rama looks better than myself. I could not find my turban, therefore, I have put on my brother's. Yesterday, Govind tore the buttons off my coat. I could not help it."

The gentleman said, "my dear boy, do not utter such excuses. It is your duty to keep your clothes in order. See! How Rama has kept his. I will give this book to him, as a present, for his neatness. You will also get, if you are a good boy, and in future try to be neat and tidy."

From that day onwards Krishna became a good boy and got a present from the same gentleman.

(—Adapted.)

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Why frown?
(Sis. Urdula Kora).

Smile Dear!
(Bro. Girdhar Motwane).

IN GREAT LONDON

(Continued From Page 5)

and weather when we talk. The English house takes account of the weather and is all 'eyes' to see the sun. Where we have walls the English have windows—large windows of glass to admit the sun and keep out the chill air England would be a dark, glum place without glass. Ancient Phoenician, Greek and Greeko—Roman glass has been found in Cyprus. In the British Museum are relics of Roman glass in the early centuries. It was, perhaps, the best craft, next after wood, in the Iron Age. In the machine Age its use has assumed enormous proportions—rightly, except in one direction. I cannot understand the use of the small and large mirrors surrounding me. I wake up in bed and see my face; I go to the bath room and see myself as I was born; I sit for dinner and see myself happy like a child; I go to the sitting room and try and think how well I do look or could look according to my mood. In fact, I cannot get rid of myself in my house. That is also a reason why an Englishman cannot look at himself as others see him, perhaps. The ancient Greek made a small disc of polished steel to stand on the heads of Cupid and Venus. The modern European looks and loves himself as Narcissus did in water

Fondness For Wood

Next after glass is the use and fondness for wood. One of the most striking things in England is the fine, polished wooden floor in all houses. It looks clean and keeps you warm. In finer houses and palaces the walls are beautifully panelled and the ceiling is wonderfully carved or painted. But what surprises and pleases you is the variety and utility of the furniture—of oak, mahogany, pine..... In a well furnished house you have coffers, cabinets, boudoirs, settees, wardrobes, secretaires dressing tables, and roll-top desks, etc. Perhaps the carpenter's trade was the best Industrial handicraft of the country. You have furniture of the Tudor, the Stuart period, of the Georgian and the Victorian period. It is preserved with love and admiration.

But, the good old days are over and the carpenter of the old type is dead or dying. Modern furniture, like everything else, is machine—cut, planned, shaped and finally polished by hand to be covered with glass plate. It is clean and useful. But, it is expensive, flat, shiny like modern civilization. A friend defined the word 'civilization' by buying for me an expensive soap box. Then he turned towards me and said "the soap is the stuff, the covering is civilization. In America the covering costs as much as the stuff; the packing of clothes more than their washing."

Modern furniture to me is polish taking the place of beautiful carving and design. But, yet the fondness for furniture persists among all classes and families who move from tenement to tenement with all their furniture; irrespective of size of rooms or need. That day I entered a veritable furnitureshop where a poor old lady lived. She welcomed me, took me to all her rooms and to do so moved any number of chairs to give me passage. "And I had 34 chairs and several other pieces when I moved to this small place. The carter said 'ma'am' where will you place them all. I say 'Shut up, that is my business. I know how.' And I yet have 14 here. I polish them daily. It means a lot of work. But isn't it lovely? Now look at this big cabinet. And here is the larder with all the jam that you want to eat ..." And this enthusiasm is common to all classes, for they never will know that they have too much until they go to Japan. We in India love utensils, but only half as much as they love furniture here. And our utensils are beautiful, not very dear and rarely in the way.

The English Food

I love the English furniture when it is not too much, but I love the English food, for it is never too much. In England, the drinks are strong but the food is light You do come across advertisements like the following:—"Whatever your station this is your fare—chilled beef." And the Englishman's breakfast of eggs and bacon, bread, butter and jam, porridge and tea is famous. But his meals are far more balanced that before. Of course, he eats the 'fuits of the air', for few birds are left to fly; he loves the 'fruits of water' and fish is a daily fare; and man is master of animals, so he eats them too. But, of late, fruit, I mean genuine fruit of trees, has become a popular diet and a meat dish invariably goes with vegetables. The food is without spices, never overcooked and served with taste. Yet you rarely over-eat

Drinks

But you may over-drink short of getting drunk in England. Beware of "Goblet of Gold: Frothy Nectar: Jacob's Lager"; or of the huge advertisement: "Stick to Beer." Fortunately the Americans have taught the English how to drink delicious milk. They have opened a net-work of milk Bars called "Black and White." Here you get four penny "milk-shakes," "ice-creams," "milk-lemon" cocktails; strawberry and banana cocktails; "golden joy;" "passion fruit"—lovely names and lovelier drinks that are cheap, nice and nutritious.

And the tomato has become the most popular fruit. It has made quicker and surer fortunes than any other fruit or vegetable. It has done more than this: It has proved the productive value of glass houses for tomatoes. An acre under glass yields tomatoes worth £700 to £1,000 ten times the value of an acre of wheat. With this diet, with the proper cover and shelter England can be a healthy and, perhaps, a happy place too.

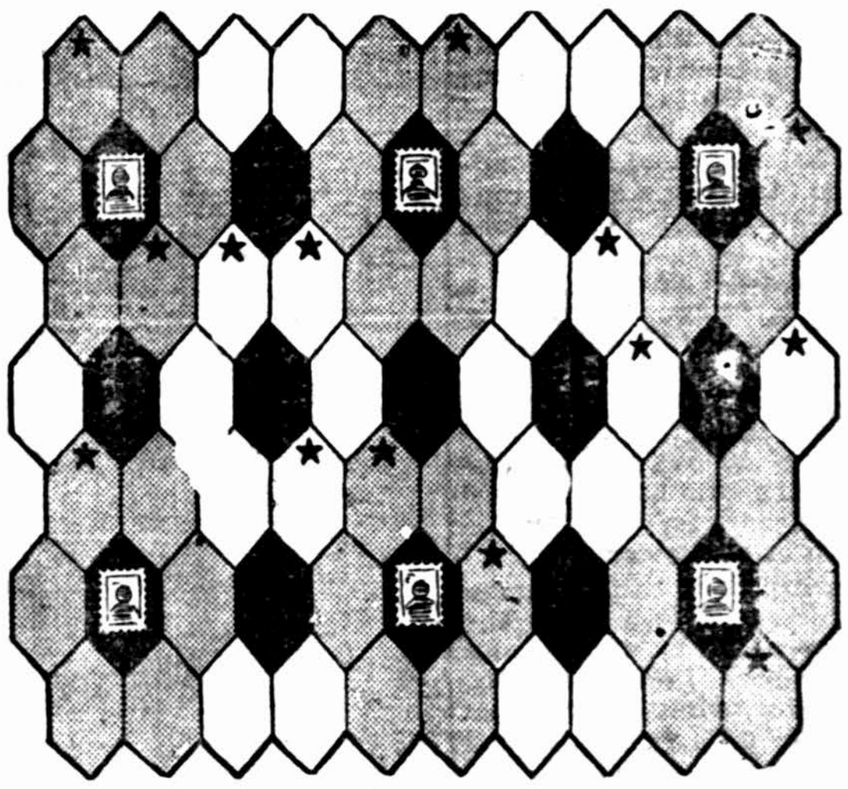
Keeping Time

And then it is all so clean and orderly here. In every home is a time-piece. In distinguished families a fine clock on the mantel piece In palaces of the 18th century each room had a beautifully ornamented piece. In the Museum I have seen small watches, of all shapes made by mechanics who were jewellers. Keeping time is almost a habit here. In India only a man of character keeps time, as only a woman of character keeps a wrist-watch 'going'. I feel ashamed when I cannot keep time. The Englishman cannot think of it even.

The houses are small, too small for us, often with roots eight feet high but they are like birds' nests—only well furnished. I have no guarantee about the kitchen, but the rest is perfect as perfect could be. Buses say, "Do not spit—fine £5," and no one spits. The Parks give notice:—"Do not throw litter—fine £5." and no one does so. In the train some carriages say, "Non-smoking" and no one smokes. You know very well what happens in India on all these points.

In England there are few petty thefts though people live in glass-houses. They are generally for the big game, preferably abroad. But if I, as an Indian, could commit a petty theft in England as a set-off for their banditry, I would steal away from them their system of sanitation and water supply and say quits. Of course, I have a lot to say about the personal cleanliness of the overage Englishman. I could give him a number of useful tips abou preserving his teeth, keeping h hair, having a better skin an of course, a more intelligent us of the wash-basin, the bathin tub and even the commode. Bu perhaps, he is too conceited t learn.

BEE-CELL PUZZLE



TO most people, a postage stamp is just a bit of colored paper to be stuck on one corner of an envelope; to others, stamps are a gallery of steel engravings worthy of close scrutiny. Philatelists are well aware that portraits of other people besides presidents appear on United States postal issues, and will have no difficulty guessing the names of the six men whose surnames are to be written in the shaded cells of this puzzle.

Puzzlists who are not addicted to stamp-collecting will have to build up these names by filling the white cells with words answering the definitions given below. Start with the cell showing a star and write the letters of each name or word clockwise around the black center.

Top Row:

1. Rear admiral in Spanish-American war. (1937-4c.)
2. A small twist of cotton wool, etc.
3. Soldier in American Revolution, later Supreme Court judge. (1937—3c.)
4. A stain.
5. General in Continental army. (1936—1c.)

Middle Row:

1. Bound or obliged in law.
2. Fraud.
3. Leased.
4. Classes of animals believed by savages to be related to them.
5. In a superior or more excellent manner.

Bottom Row:

1. Spanish explorer. (1913—1c.)
2. Live animals of the bovine kind.
3. Secretary of State under Lincoln. (1909—2c.)
4. Tempestuous.
5. Union naval commander during Civil War. (1937—3c.)

(For Solutions See Page 55).

Pamela and the Songbird

ONE evening last winter, Pamela was somewhat startled to hear a bird singing above the whistling of the wind. The songs of birds have always been a source of poetic inspiration for Pamela, so she penned:

"What songster ** the chill ***** air
Warbles so sweetly? Is he unaware
Of the wild **** raging out there?
A **********, for all we know
Has come, his song with us to share.
Oh, Shucks! — It's just a radio!"

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words. The first three words combined in a certain order form the last word.

What Time?

A MAN hearing a clock strike and still being uncertain of the time, asked a policeman what o'clock it was. The policeman, with a mathematical turn of mind, replied: "Take half, a third, and a fourth of the hour that has just struck, and the total will be one larger than that hour." What time was it?

Schoolboys

JOHN and Harry, two schoolboys, start from the right angle of a triangular field and run along its sides. John's speed is to Harry's as 13 to 11. They met first in the middle of the opposite side, and again 32 yards from their starting point. How far was it around the field?

Apples

AN apple-seller has some apples in a basket. Without cutting an apple, he can give half the number and half an apple to one person; half of what then remains and half an apple to another person, and half of what still remains and half an apple to a third person. He, at the end of the transactions, has still one apple remaining in the basket. How many were there originally?

(For Solutions See Page 55).

LOST £27,000 THROUGH CONFIDENCE TRICK

A "Magic Box" which a Frenchman visiting London was persuaded would make two pound notes from one--merely by turning a handle—has been used at an hotel in the Strand in a £27.000 confidence trick, says the "News Chronicle."

The trickster, stated to be a Brazilian, is being sought by Scotland Yard and the French police.

After a meeting in Paris the Frenchman was given a demonstration with the box, which in the hands of the Brazilian produced two pound notes for every £1 placed in a slot at one end.

It was explained that the notes passed through a soap lather and were then "split" by a razor-edge inside the box. Impressed, the Frenchman withdrew £27,000 from a London bank in £1 notes and started his money-making in the hotel bedroom. A whole day, it was explained, would be required for the job.

PAIN AFTER MEAL

During dinner the trickster made an excuse to leave the table, saying he had a telephone call to answer.

The Frenchman awaited his own companion's return, then decided to investigate.

The magic box was still in the bedroom—but the £27,000 had gone with the Brazilian.

The Frenchman told his story to the detectives at Bow Street through an interpreter.

"One of the oldest confidence tricks in the world" was their comment.

SAFE FROM BLACK WIDOW

London is safe from the Black Widow spiders; they are securely caged in the Zoo.

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Under-Secretary, Home Office, gave this assurance to Sir William Davison (Con., South Kensington) in the Commons.

Sir William was perturbed at the possibility of the spiders escaping. "A bite from one," he stated in his query to the Home Secretary, "results, after convulsions, in a painful death in a few hours."

Mr. Lloyd said the two adult specimens which are on exhibition to the public are securely caged and the young spiders are kept in a private laboratory from which they cannot escape.

Fair Bowlers Are, Left to Right: Betty Braibard, Audrey Farker and Annabelle Weil.

Bowling Beauties

LAST week a strange story was flashed over the wires, relating to a publicity stunt enacted by a Pacific coast studio. This studio wished to advertise a bowling tournament held by the fair mermaids of Long Beach, Cal., and on one pretext or another, the studio managed to collect all the bowling balls in the city. Then the owners of the bowling alleys were tipped off that they could regain their possessions by going to a certain part of the city.

On arriving at this point they discovered all the balls had been heaped up in one mighty pyramid. No one wishes to take the risk of climbing up the pyramid to remove the top ball, and as for taking a ball from the bottom—that was a sure way of having the whole pyramid topple over on him. So the bowling alley owners and fans had no other choice but to stay and watch the tournament.

The accompanying photograph shows three of the fair participants in this pulchritudinous exhibition. The pyramid of bowling balls is not shown for the simple reason that it existed only in the mind of an imaginative news-dispatcher. Nevertheless, the thought of such a pyramid offers a fascinating problem. Supposing there had been such a pyramid, with each ball (excepting those resting on the ground) resting on four balls, and that the pyramid was 100 balls high, culminating in a single ball. How many balls would there have been in the pyramid?

(For Solutions See Page 55).

Pictorial Cryptogram

MUDVILLE was more than pleased with the opportunity to participate in the big parade honoring its only famous native son. To be sure, there were not many veterans in Mudville, but the members of the local lodge and the fireman's band volunteered to fill the ranks of the ex-service men.

Clad in appropriate regalia, the delegation proceeded to the station to wait for the only train due that day. The minutes slipped by, and the hours, too, but still there was no sign of the train. Then someone noticed a little item in small print at the bottom of the time table, which explained why the train did not appear.

After reading this, the marshal decided that the big parade should take place after all, and led the delegation through the village streets.

Substitute a letter of the alphabet for each kind of figure in the accompanying drawing. Then the groups will form words and the words form the sentence at the foot of the time table.

(For Solutions See Page 55).

WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors. Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness. Price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 18, P. O. KATRISARAI (Gaya)

Conches And Bangles

A Lost & Forgotten Handicraft Of Gujarat & Kathiawar

(BY S. T. MOSES).

Baroda waters are peculiarly blessed by nature in being the habitat of the Sacred Chank, known to science as "Turbinella" (Xanchus) pyrum." This seashell is found nowhere else except along Travancore around the Gulf of Mannaar up to the Coromandel coast and off Andamans. These chanks are, as elsewhere, crown or State monopolies and the Baroda State derives a revenue by leasing periodically the right to collect them. All round the holy Beyt island, in the reefs and banks are the chanks found in such abundance, that the island, according to one version, gets its alias 'Shankodwar,' the gate of conch shells. The orthodox version derives the name from the fact that the Asura 'Shanka' was slain here by Lord Krishna and so attained salvation ('Uddhar'). Yet another recalls the chank-like shape of the island.

The exact habitat of the chank begins on the Okhamandal coast, 5 miles north of Dwaraka, i.e., from Cutchegudh, an old fort associated with the Sanjan pirates and Vagher marauders, now seen to be a more ancient temple, to the bay between Okha and Samiani point and along the coast of Adatra facing Beyt down to Poshetra, right into the Beyt harbour with its islands Borio and Mangundo and the reefs like Chindi and Hanuman Dandi, the last fringing the northern tip of Beyt island.

Exported To Bengal

The shells, collected annually, with the exception of a few sold to visitors who treasure them as charms and holy souvenirs of a remarkable pilgrimage, are exported to Bengal, where they are sawn into bangles and rings. The bangles may be plain and white or display beautiful designs worked on them. The use of the chank wristlets, at one time universal in India, is now current, mainly in Bengal and scattered elsewhere, e.g. in the Tamil area. Conch-shell ornaments are sported in the Naga hills.

Classical literature and archaeological evidence prove that chank bangle workshops did extend from Tinnevelly to Gujarat and Kathiawar via Deccan. The Mohenjodoro finds show that the conch-worker of the age of the 'Indus Valley Civilisation was an expert in his art. Chank waste or bangle fragments, whether found in ancient dolmens, excavations, or surfacial deposits, wherever the locality, bear unmistakable evidence of having been cut by the same thin bladed iron saw as done to-day at Dacca, Calcutta, Nadia or other factories in Bengal.

Since prehistoric times, Southern Deccan was the home of the chank-cutting industry and the use of the chank bangle, primarily of Dravidian origin, had become quite general all over the country prior to the descent of the Aryan invaders and the rise of the Brahman faith. The cult of the chank, originally based on indigenous beliefs, was adopted and modified by the Brahmans. Another influence is that of the Buddhist, who not only included the conch shell among the 8 lucky signs, but also allowed its use as talisman by the womanfolk and this practice, common in Tibet and Chittagong hills, infiltrated to the Nagas, Khasi and Gharo hills. Chank bangles to-day are peddled and used in Assam, Bhutan and Tibet, besides, of course, Bengal and Bihar.

Old Time Factories

Kathiawar seaboard being a unique and abundant source of supply of conches, it is but reasonable to suppose that Kathiawar and even adjoining Gujarat would have had bangle workshops dotted all over and confirmation is received from the archaelogical evidence available. Bruce Foote found fragmentary bangles, sawn sections of conches, shoulder slices, columellar pieces, etc., in many localities in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

I may mention four of these: (1) Damnagar, originally Chabadia a village among the dozen presented by the Thakore of Lathi as dowry to his son-in-law Damajirao Gaekwad, who built a fort there and renamed it after himsel, (2) Mahudi on the Sabarmati with its ancient temple dedicated to the family God of Khadyata Vanias, (3) Kamrej on the Tapti, and (4) Kodinar, the terminus of a recent Railway extension and an important fishery area.

In Beyt are found even to-day many surface deposits of chank factory waste, most of which have been dug, collected and sold to Surat contractors for limeburning, as also have been the many heaps on the mainland opposite. Such heaps have been found at Bimrana, Surajkaradi, Aramda and Adatra. Dr. Hirananda Sastri, the Director of Archaeology, Baroda, in the excavations at Amreli has found among other interesting things, bangle workshop waste and fragments of bangles with varied artistic carvings and designs. The workshop waste indicates, undoubtedly, as he observes, a local industry in shell ornaments and the existence of a bangle factory would easily explain the find of coins there.

Dr. Sastri draws an interesting inference from the fact that among the finds, so far no complete specimen of a bangle has been found. It appears as if bangles were broken intentionally, i.e., by Hindu women on becoming widows or as a result of persecution when all belongings were smashed and destroyed. The eternal strife between the Hindu and the Muslim down from the days of Mahomad of Ghazni and other fanatic invaders, naturally upset and even killed many industries one of which, apparently, was the bangle manufacture Following the dislocation of trade was depression made worse by the attitude of the intolerant conquerors and old Hindu customs were neglected and allowed to sink into oblivion and the womenfolk abandoned even to forgetfulness the habit of wearing the chank bangle.

Even Kamrej, where the chank material was discovered in an islet with steep and inaccessible sides which made it invulnerable and so ideal for the craftsmen to work undisturbed by the wars without, went the way of others and thus to-day there is neither chank-cutting nor bangle-wearing in Kathiawar or roundabouts and the shells, the monopoly of which fishery has vested in the Baroda Government since 1861 are mainly exported to Bengal.

Need For Revival Of Industry

The chank-bangle industry needs to be revived here. There is no denying the beauty of the bangle whether white, or inlaid or carved. There is no comparison between the substantial chank-bangle and the fragile ones tremendously popular to-day. But who can explain taste? The writer, when in charge of an exhibition stall with a good collection of attractive chank-bangles, was disappointed to find they did not appeal to the Madrasi lady. That was over 20 years ago. This, however, only shows the need for making the people develop again a taste for these bangles, before the industry is attempted to be revived. There is a reason why workshops should be set up here and that not by local capitalists but by the Bengal workers; by a change in the venue they can reduce the freight charges on the chanks three-quarters of which form the shoulder and other pieces condemned to be wasted in the manufacture of bangles. And if a workshop is set up in Kathiawar, what more suitable locality can there be than Port Okha, the terminus of a railway and a rising port of considerable importance. It is in the very centre of the chank-fishery area

IN QUEST OF RARE ANIMALS AND PLANTS

Remote Territory Where Burma, China And Tibet Meet To Be Explored By American Museum Expedition

(COMMUNICATED.)

The American Museum of Natural History announces that permission has been granted by the Government of Burma, through the State Department in Washington, to allow Arthur S. Vernay and C. Suydam Cutting, well-known explorers and Trustees of the American Museum, to proceed with plans and preparations for the proposed Vernay-Cutting expedition to North Burma.

The entire personnel of this expedition will not be in the field until the latter part of the year, but extensive preparations must first be made to reach a section of north-eastern Burma which has never before been entered by a scientific expedition. The objective is to obtain a representative collection of mammals, birds, fish and plants and of outstanding importance among the mammals will be the rare Takin.

"The Goat Antilope"

The Takin is a very difficult animal to obtain; is extremely shy and lives only in remote parts of Burma, Szechwan and Bhutan. It is a tremendous climber and inhabits the very precipitous, wooded hills of this region, anywhere from 4,000 to 12,000 feet. Its sight is poor, but the sense of smell is amazingly acute, in fact, the expedition will have to be extremely careful even in camping, as smoke from a fire may mean they will completely disappear. Only one Takin is born to a pair of adults each year. The word "Takin" comes from the Assamese, and is called a goat-antelope, being somewhat like the Rocky Mountain goat, the European chamois and the serow, found in Asia.

Another animal which the expedition will search for is the Black Barking Deer, even more rare than the Takin and seen by only one man, a Colonel West who discovered the existence of this animal some fifteen years ago. There is not a skin or a skeleton of the Black Barking Deer in any museum in the world.

The personnel, besides Mr. Cutting and Mr. Vernay, will include Dr. Harold E. Anthony, curator of the department of Mammals of the American Museum; Mr. J. K. Stanford, late Deputy Commissioner of Mytikyina, Burma, and well-known ornithologist: and Mr. Kingdon Ward, outstanding botanist and collector whose recent book "Plant Hunter's Paradise" describes his journeys through Asia in search of rare plants.

Rare Plants

The plants in this region have never been collected before and the main point is to obtain specimens of rhododendrons growing in the mountains. All botanical collections will be divided between the New York Botanical Gardens and Kew Garden, London. All mammal collections will go to the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Stanford and Mr. Ward will leave England for Burma on the 29th of September and will be joined by Dr. Anthony in November. The first section of the expedition will proceed immediately up country to build huts and cache supplies. Preparations will so be made to cut fifty or sixty miles of road through the jungle from the Nmai Hka river to the mountains in the region of Imaw Bum at an altitude of some 13,000 feet where the party will search for Takin.

Mr. Cutting and Mr. Vernay will fly from London to Rangoon, Burma by Imperial Airways—a distance of 7,000 miles in 4-1/2 days—to join the advance party in Myitkyina in Upper Burma about the middle of December. Myitkyina, at railhead, will be the expedition's last touch with civilization for four months. From this point the party will go by mule train, numbering 110 mules, into the interior. Supplies will have been carried in by mule to certain stations a month before the expedition arrives.

After leaving the region of Imaw Bum the expedition will then continue its journey to the eastward and north, near the China border, in the search for the Black Barking Deer. Mr. Cutting will take extensive still and motion pictures in colour of the people of the Hill tribes namely, the Hkanungs Darues and Kachins.

The preparations for the expedition have been under the consideration of Mr. Vernay and Mr. Cutting for more than two years and have been made possible by the immeasurable assistance and co-operation extended by officials of the Burma Government and members of the Bombay Natural History Society.

LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA, (Bengal).

MY ESCAPE FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND

oars and try to pull away we were being carried with express—train speed through the surf. Five minutes later we lay bruised and water-soaked on the beach with our boat smashed and water-swamped 15 yards from shore. We had worked furiously not only to save ourselves, but to rescue our remaining food and our knapsacks of personal efforts.

We built a fire on the beach and prepared dinner. Before we had time to eat it we saw that Indians were looking at us—wild looking natives, naked and with big spears. They stuck their heads up over surrounding sand dunes. I called to them in Spanish, but they ducked back and disappeared. Half an hour later they returned with a savage assortment of spears, bows and arrows, and approached our camp fire. When only a few feet away they stopped and began talking to us. But none of us could understand a thing, and none of them could understand Spanish.

A Savage Sense Of Humour

Then they began inspecting our kits and the rescued supplies. We

(Continued from Page 3.)

tried to stop them, but they became so menacing that I cautioned my companions to go easy. One of the savages got hold of an oil-cloth package, containing my Devil's Island journals, my papers which I had written during fifteen years of imprisonment. I grabbed the package from him and opened it hastily to show him that it contained only papers; nothing which would be of any use to him. An Indian at his side gave me a painful jab with a spear that caused blood to spurt from my thigh, but the other Indian handed me back the package of papers with a humorous grimace. I suppose to him it was a joke—a white man lugging around such useless stuff.

These savages took our blankets, lamp, all personal effects, the cans of food that remained and all our clothing. They giggled among themselves as they suddenly turned and marched up the beach, soon disappearing behind the dunes.

"A fine lot of brave men we!" I said as soon as they were out of sight.

"The devils!" Berbert exclaimed as soon as he caught his breath, from holding it so long in sheer fright, "I'll slit their throats!"

"With what!" I asked him. "They took your knife away from you!"

Casquette suddenly turned and ran into the surf, ploughed through the rollers and waves to the place where the ruined hull of our boat lay upside down. He began diving under the water, disappearing for a long time. Then with one hand he swam ashore—and held up a machette.

"I remembered that I stuck it in the boat ribs," he said gleefully.

Tortured By Insect Bites

So five naked white men, with only a machette to protect us from whatever dangers we might walk into, started hurriedly over the hot sand. We discovered that the sand was a stretch of "playa" made by the currents, and now exposed by the Caribbean low tide. In two hours we had reached the narrower beach that skirted a jungle shore. At night we made a fire, after working for more than an hour rubbing two dried sticks. Any Boy Scout could have done it in a few seconds, but somehow we couldn't get the thing to work until all of us had blistered hands and aching arms and backs.

We had nothing to eat all night, but at dawn Casquette threw his machette at a big lizzard and cut its head off. He shared it with us—two mouthfuls for each. We hunted for fresh water, found a stream and bathed in it to relieve the pain of many insect bites.

"What'll we do if we do reach a town." Dardar said. "We can't go into even an Indian village like this".

For two days we saw no human being, as we kept skirting the jungle shore. We caught some fish by spearing them with sharply pointed sticks. We ate frogs which we killed with pointed bamboo spears. In a large sea shell we carried coals along with us from which, whenever we wanted, we easily started a new fire. We were all covered with festering insect

(Continued On Page 55)

A great crowd of children, laughing women and joking men, to say nothing of barking dogs, followed through the streets.

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My Escape From Devil's Island

(Continued From Page 54)

bites. Our feet, softened by being so long at sea, were cut and very sore. But happily we had not, as I feared, started to quarrel among ourselves. Naked, we kept together out of pure fright and anxiety.

At sunset of the third day we came to a lone grass hut, in front of which some very old nets, much patched, were drying. The fisherman was away, but we saw a large sea turtle and immediately began hacking it open with an ax which leaned against a corner of the hut. We cooked and ate shunks of fat meat and then climbed up into the rafters where we had seen a big tin canister. We opened the canister, eagerly hoping to find pants or shirts.

Five Men In Strange Garb

"Curses!" Panama exclaimed as he pulled some gaudy cloth out of the box. "There's only dresses—for women!" We pulled the garments out—seven old Mother Hubbards made of cheap printed calico. There was not a single pair of pants, or a shirt.

"Well a dress is better than nothing!" Berbert said as he began to twist into one. Soon we all wore petticoats. With our bearded faces we were an astounding sight. But, clothed at last, the insects didn't bother us so much.

Ten miles farther up the beach we came to a small hamlet. We hid in the jungle until it was dark and then went through the village at night, stopping frequently to hide while barking dogs quieted down, pausing often to look for clothing which some natives, we hoped, might have left out all night. But we were not so lucky. We hastened on, once we had passed through the town, and did not stop until dawn came. Then we curled up to sleep in what seemed to be a fisherman's deserted house.

"Why are you wearing women's clothes?"

Those were the words, spoken in angry Spanish, which I neard as I awoke. A man in the uniform of a soldier of some sort was speaking to Panama. Three other men, holding the reins of four nervous horses, outside the hut door, looked at us sceptically, but could not quite suppress their smiles.

I stood up. The soldiers outside the door burst out laughing. "We must take them to show the General!" one of them said. "Nothing so funny has happened for a long time."

The General Gets A Doctor

We were told to come out and march ahead of the armed men. Their horses seemed also to think we were fantastic for they began prancing and shying and balked at approaching too near our backs, and flapping skirts.

In an hour we reached a little town—the Colombian coast town of Santa Marta. We were taken directly to the barracks which served both as police and army station. A great crowd of children, laughing women and joking men, to say nothing of several score barking dogs, followed us through the streets. The General did not have his tunic on when we entered the barrack-room, but an orderly hastily brought it and soon, wearing epaulets, he gazed at us from across his wide mahogany desk. He asked for our passports. We had none.

"Profugos de Cayene!" he said to the soldiers gathered about. "Fugitives from French Guiana!"

Casquette began shivering, not with fear, but with a sudden spasm of fever. His face was flushed. The General dug into his pocket, produced a wallet, took several one-peso bills from it. He gave them to an orderly. Soon a doctor arrived. We were all given quinine. Another orderly brought us some old uniforms and we got out of our dresses as quickly as possible. Food was brought to us by native women. The General picked up the telephone and asked to be put through to Barranquilla.

"Cinco profugos de Cayene!" he said when the connection was completed. "You will notify the French Consul!"

Panama, Casquette, Dardar, Berbert and I looked at each other in disgust and sadness. At last, after two fearful experiences with the sea, we were going to be at the mercy of a far more dangerous foe—a French Consul!

Escape Seems Hopeless

"It is no pleasure for me," the General said. "But it is the law, and I must obey it. You will be sent to Barranquilla. There you will have a chance to talk your way out of deportation, if you can."

The next day we were behind the bars of the "Carcel Nacional," the high-walled military and civil prison of eastern Colombia. The Warden, on receiving us, said that we were lucky. If we had arrived two days earlier we would have been put on board the French Mail steamer which had just sailed; there wouldn't be another French vessel for a month.

"But don't try to escape, my friend," he said, pointing to the rifle-armed guards who patrolled the walls of the 'carcel.' "My men are crack shots—and the rifles are not the old blunderbusses they use in 'Cayene'! You wouldn't have a chance!"

But as I looked later in the afternoon out of the thick bars of my cell and saw the dense green jungle which was like a sea stretching to the north in mountainous waves, I told myself that indeed I would try to escape. In the month's wait for a French boat 'I'd try every day to escape'! It would be better to be shot in Colombia than to return alive to Devil's Island.

(To be continued next week).

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WITTY KITTY:

A confirmed snob is any one who prefers his own company.

LINGUA FRANCA

An Experience

(By A. K. ISMAIL.)

"Oh, no, Jayanti is not so broad minded—"Away tame Juo na"—and the finely started sentence in English trailed off into Gujarati.

I looked round to trace the offender, or rather the originator of this vocal gymnastics, but no sooner had my eyes alighted on the fashionably dressed young man, than my mental equilibrium was once more shattered by another outburst which issued animatedly between two more modern young men:

"Ji han, Men ney to apsey pehley hee kaha tha—But really what can one do under the circumstances—Aur phir Mahmood waise bhi to jhoot kaha kartey hain. However. . . ." and the bi-lingual Urdu-English effort subsided into a "Believe-it-or-not" sigh.

This set me thinking—not that it was a first effort, but that it had never occurred to me before to give the matter any serious thought. The theme of my mental disturbance was the provocating thought "What is wrong with the modern youth?" Why can't the modern collegian or even the modern young man express his thoughts in his own language; alternatively, having started English or for that matter of fact in any language, why can't he complete his expressions in the same language, without perforce having to break out into an international, intercaste or even inter-provincial flood of linguistic torrent?

Somehow or the other, such a contemplation led me to visualise the possibilities of a painter attempting a purely orthodox Japanese tea garden with all its paraphernalia of Eastern requirements, atmosphere, and then, yea gods, depicting the Japanese ladies either in the very modernest of modern Sari, or better still, in the latest ensemble from Paris. At least to me it appeared equally incongruous.

Satire apart,—Is it that we Indians are slowly but surely losing the ability to express our thoughts in our language, or is it that we have progressed so far that no language presents to us any difficulty and that we are competent to handle all the languages with equal ease, precision and, if I may add fluency? I am inclined to be charitable and consequently the latter view is indicated. Were it so even, will the reader have me believe that we possess the same extent of command over our own vernacular as English. To those who gleefully say "Yes", I ask whether this is not a matter for grave concern, for, common-sense, that much sought-after commodity, says that we ought to have a *better* control over our own vernacular than over English, which we are pleased to term "foreign".

Arguments pros and cons are not my intention here. What I wish to point out to our modern and enthusiastic youth is that such a mixture does not only sound absurd, but glaringly stands out as something crude. It lacks taste and positively proves that the speaker is compelled to seek the assistance of another language than his own to complete his expressions. It proves that his vocabulary of the vernacular is limited. He flounders and as a measure to recover his ignorance he drops into a language, over which he unconsciously admits a better command. Certainly not a very admirable trait to be encouraged.

Language is a national asset, a quality to be guarded zealously. It is an essential ingredient of national culture. Have you ever heard two Germans or two Frenchmen or even the invulnerable Englishmen, converse in a language other than their own? Yet it is an every-day occurrence in any bus or tramcar to hear two or more Indians break out into this bi-lingual farce.

This used to amuse me at first because it sounded so droll. But, now it makes me feel sorry and just a wee bit anxious for the future of our language. Perhaps the time is coming when such an exhibition will probably nauseate me.

The Model Picnic

Three hundred members of a congress for combating picnic litter held a model picnic the other day.

The 300 had the aid of spikes, hooks, spoons, shovels, tongs, and suction pipes in collecting their liter-and bins, boxes, baskets, bags, and portable incinerators to put it in.

A simpler way of having a model picnic is not to chuck rubbish about.

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

PICTORIAL CRYPTOGRAM: The sentence on the time-table was: Train Sixty does not run on holidays.

• • •

Poetic Pamela: The missing words are: Night, In, Gale, Nightingale.

• • •

Bee Cell Puzzle: The words in the bee cells, top row are: SCHLEY, Thread, PUTNAM, Smudge, GREENE. Middle Row: Liable, Deceit, Rented, Totems, Better. Bottom Row: BALBOA, Cattle, SEWARD, Stormy, PORTER.

• • •

Bowling Beauties: There would have been 338,850 balls on the pyramid.

• • •

Clock-Striking: It was 12 o'clock when the man asked the time.

• • •

Schoolboys: When the two schoolboys ran along the sides of the triangular field, they traversed 384 yards.

A	C	R	E		A	L	P	S		A	R	O	W	
R	O	O	S	E	V	E	L	T		R	O	D	I	N
T	O	U	S	L	E		A	U	L	I	C		L	I
		G	E	L		S	N	A	I	L		E	K	E
A	P	E	X		M	I	T	R	E		E	P	I	C
R	E	T		M	O	N	E	T		D	U	N	N	E
M	A		F	U	R	O	R		D	U	R	E	S	S
		K	O	R	A	N		H	U	M	U	S		
C	O	R	R	A	L		B	O	R	A	S		A	L
U	S	U	A	L		B	A	R	E	S		C	R	Y
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C	O		F	O	R	U	M		A	R	I	S	E	N
A	U	B	E	R		D	A	N	M	A	R	I	N	O
		B	R	W	N		R	O	S	E		E	A	S	T

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Drunken man in bus to man sitting opposite: "Did you see me get in the bus?"

"Yes."

"Do you know who I am?"

"No."

"Then how did you know it was me that got in the bus?"

* * *

A woman motorist managed to run into the back of a motor lorry. It was a case of bad driving, but, not wishing to admit it, and lacking the courage to shift the responsibility on the lorry driver, she said to him: "I can't understand how it happened; I was driving properly."

This angered the lorry driver, and he turned to her and, with withering scorn, replied: "Madam, there's only one thing women drive properly—and that's men balmy."

* * * *

She sat on the beach at Brightbourne, watching the sea swell to and fro. Something of its grandeur shed it's light upon her soul.

"Oh, George!" she exclaimed to the young man by her side, "isn't it splendid? I feel as if I could open my mouth and take it all in."

Close by her was a small boy. He turned to her, a startled look on his face.

"I say," he remarked, "you won't do it really, will you? I only came down here yesterday."

* * *

Nobody seemed to take much notice of Green. He tried to get in a word now and then, but somebody with a stronger voice always took command of the conversation.

At last the talk turned on the subject of dogs, and Green felt sure that his chance would come, for he owned a dog of which he was proud.

"There are some dogs," remarked Robinson, "that have more intelligence than their masters."

"That's right," said Green; "I've got one like that."

* * * *

Speaking on the subject of the local veto, a temperance advocate remarked—"If our town went 'dry,' even if all the others were 'wet,' we should gain something."

"Aye," said a sad voice, "exercise."

* * *

The guide had been answering the fussy woman's questions for half an hour, and his patience was exhausted.

"How were these caves formed?" she asked.

"I wasn't alive then, madam," he replied, "but the story goes that a Scotsman dropped a sixpence down a rabbit hole."

* * *

A darkey was up for pleading down South to a serious crime. The case against him was called. It then developed that he had no counsel.

"Why have you engaged no counsel to defend you?" inquired the judge.

"Jedge," said the defendant, "I ain't got no money to be wastin' on lawyers. Dey tell me lawyers is kind of costive."

"Well," inquired his honour, "what do you propose to do then about the trial of your case?"

"Jedge," answered the Negro, "so fur ez I is concerned, you can let the matter drop right here."

"I suppose, Uncle Jim, you remember a good deal about the politics of the early days?"

"Well, I never tuk much int'rest in pollytics, but I kin recollect when John C. Fremont was 'lected president."

"Fremont! Why, Fremont was never elected."

"He wun't? Well, now, thet gits me, I heerd a leadin' speaker talk the night 'fore 'lection, an' he said if John C. Fremont wun't 'lected the country would fall to ruin an' everybody would have to shut up shop. Course I didn't take the papers; but noticing thet things went on 'bout same as before, I cal-lated John won."

* * * *

"Why did you break off your engagement with her?" the downcast young man was asked by a friend.

"Because she has a parrot which says, 'Leave off kissing me, George, or I'll tell mother.'"

"Well I can't see anything in that."

"Ah! But you forget that my name's Charles."

* * *

She: "How do you like my new shoes?"

He: "Why they're immense!"

"I can't seem to get rid of this bad nickel."

"Don't you ever go to church?"

* * * *

Little Jenny: "Let's play we are married."

Little Tommie: "Cant; ma said we must keep quiet."

* * * *

"What is the idea of touching the baby's face with the broom this morning?"

"I just wanted him to get used to kissing his grandfather."

* * *

"I can't seem to decide where to go on my vacation."

"That's no problem to me; my boss tells me when and my wife where to go."

* * * *

The hotel guest was annoyed. People were running backwards and forwards along the corridor outside his room. So he took up the telephone and called up the manager's office.

"I can't get to sleep with all this noise going on," he complained.

"I am sorry, sir," said the voice of the clerk, "but I'm afraid we can't control the movements of the fire brigade."

"A penny for your thoughts, darling."

"Make it ten dollars, dear. I was thinking of a new hat."

* * *

First Actor: "Did you make good use of those bloodhounds in your Uncle Tom's Cabin show?"

Second Actor: "Oh yes. We set them on the manager to make him come across with our money."

* * *

"You must be getting tired of me. You never call me 'dear' as other men do."

"A-ha! Do they?"

* * *

"What do you do with your worn out razor blades?"

"I shave with them."

* * * *

"Pa, what is spending money?"

"Any coin your mother gets hold of, my boy."

* * *

Clerk: "My salary is not what it should be."

Employer: "But do you think you could live on it if it were?"

Our Humorist At Large

"So you will be a witness of my marriage?"

"Yes, I would never desert a friend in distress."

"Mr. Publisher—I have a new idea for detective novels—I prove that the murderer is the reader."

"If you guarantee that this exclusive model has been made only once, I will take it."

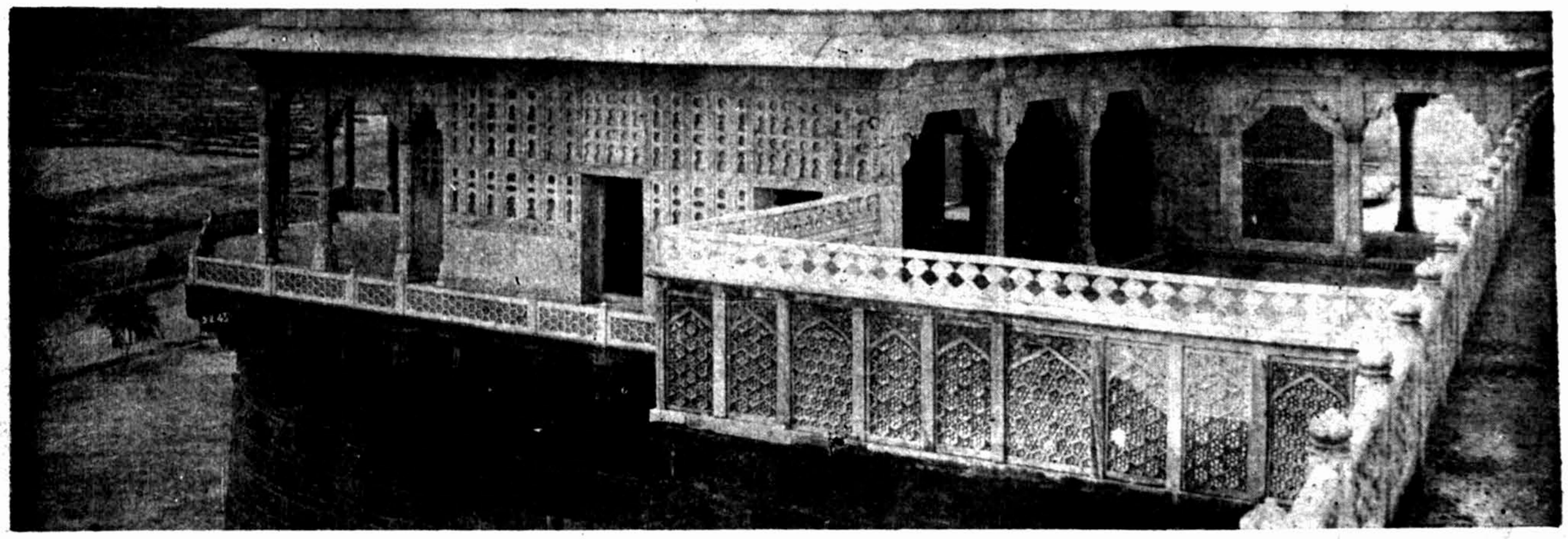
"Haven't you gone yet?"

"Yes, whenever I look at you I am quite carried away."

"I have been watching you all day. What are you digging for?"

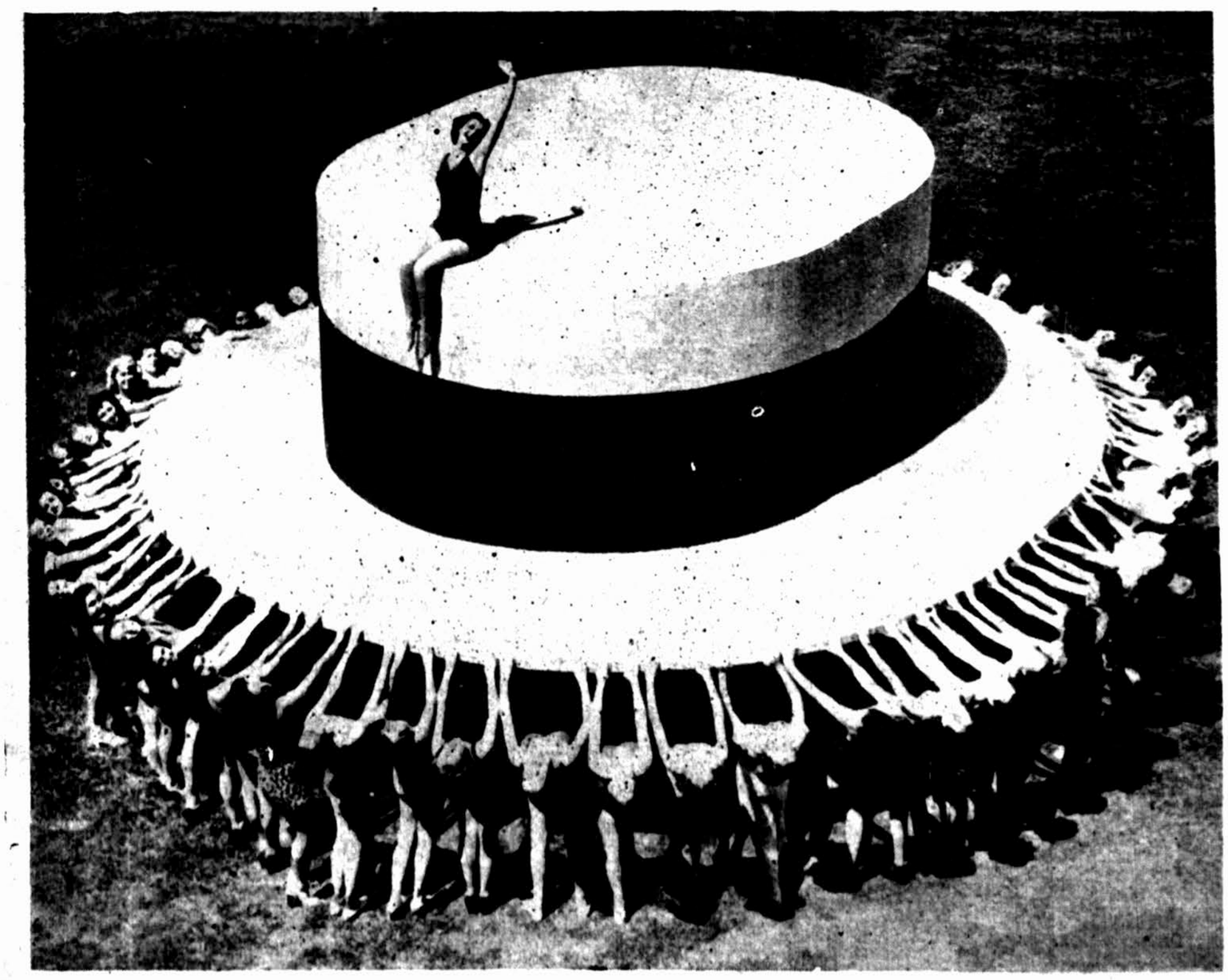
"A mole that keeps throwing up my garden."

"Yes, Madam, this is our Manchester Department."



The famous Golden Pavilion of Saman Burj, overlooking the Jumna River, at Agra.

(Photo by I. N. F.).



Fifty bathing girls combine to lift a monster summer straw hat, more than 70 feet in circumference, used as part of a hatters' advertising campaign at Long Beach, California.

Ivory Idols of 16th century, now presented to the museum attached to the Srirangam Temple, Trichinopoly. (Left) The Love-Gods.

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

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